The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,635 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 19th.
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th March
L SURAT	3143	550	R. G. Murray	30th "
M AUSTRALIA	3934	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3990	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3338	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3937	600	E. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Strivenor	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2999	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. The London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	19th March.
PERSIA	3930	600	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3572	700		16th "
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3501	700	W. B. rratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates [illegible] for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,400	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late Ubina)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bosscon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doucich	4,000	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	5 0	16th "
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazarich	4,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	3,500	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazarich	4,000	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Bosscon House, 90, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 6th March 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	400	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid steam-ship AUSTRALASAN, 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London direct early in April, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

Her accommodation is for first-class passengers only, and she is fitted with every requisite for comfort.

The exact date of her departure will be advertised about the 25th instant. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 31st March. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF CANTERBURY has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Matches, oil, acid and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their packages without delay.

Unless costs are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th March 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	" 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK, Limited, in exercise of their powers as Mortgagees, have entered into possession of the property and business of Messrs. C. Lazarus and Co., carried on at Nos. 56, 59, 60, 61 and 62, Hornby Street, of Messrs. Dunn and Co., carried on at Nos. 45 and 47, Bentinck Street, and of Messrs. Readymoney Saic and Co., carried on at 269, New Bazaar Street, and the business of the said firms is now being liquidated by, and on behalf of the said Bank.

T. LONGMUIR, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,
Mortgagees in Possession.

Calcutta, 5th March, 1886.

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following timber will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar, on FRIDAY, the 19th March 1886.

Girdled teak logs	527	kds. 2,224.
Sleeper wood, teak	286	" 1,071.
Blackwood	31	31.

Khandy is equal to 12½ cft.

The timber will be put up in small lots, of which the computed measurement as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the Khandy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

2. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

3. Terms of sale Cash. Payments to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the Karwar Agent.

4. The Forest Department will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed before the end of December 1886, and will charge Depôt rent at the rate of Re. (i) one per log per mensem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 31st December 1886.

Kodibag Timber Depôt,
Karwar, 4th March 1886.

C. MENDHEIM,
Forest Ranger, Ag. in charge Coast Timber Depôts.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
[Includes the Rajputana, the Rewari-Ferozepore, the Holkar, and the Sindhia-Neemuch Railways.]

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st April next, the special rates, now in force on the broad gauge part of this Company's system for local booking and for through-booking *viâ* Wadhwan and Dadar Junctions, will be cancelled with certain exceptions which may be ascertained at stations or from the Company's published Tariff for 2nd quarter of 1886.

II. On and from the same date the Special class A rate based on the following sliding scale:—

Per Md. per mile.

From 1 to 100 mile	.. 0·35 pie	With a terminal charge of 6 pies per md. in local booking and a terminal charge of 4 pies per md. in through booking *viâ* Dadar and Wadhwan.
From 101 to 200	.. 0·25 "	
From 201 to 400	.. 0·15 "	
Over 400 miles	.. 0·10 "	

will be quoted for the following descriptions of goods when tendered in consignments of 160 maunds and over:—

Ashes and cinders.
Ballast.
Bamboos and Rafters from 1st July to 31st October in each year.
Bones for manure, in bags. Ditto loose, at Owner's risk.
Bricks.
Cadjans.
Cement (masonry)
Charcoal.
Clay.
Coal and coal dust.
Coke.
Shall Stokes for Government in through-booking with the G. I. P. Railway *viâ* Dadar only.
Earth.
Firewood.
Fireclay.
Grain Edible.
Gravel.
Hemp pressed or half pressed to bundles between Bombay and Hillmora and Amalsad.
Hoop Iron and Gunny between Bombay & Wadhwan only.
Iron, ore and slag.
Iron, pig.
Iron, scrap.
Jowlies.
Khar.
Kunkar.
Kuppas.
Loam.
Lime.
Limestone.
Mangalore tiles, French and country.
Manure.
Marble (rough).
Mowra flowers and Moha or Mowra seeds in bags.
Oil cake.
Patent fuel.
Potatoes, at Owner's risk.
Pulses.
Salt.
Salted cattle fodder.
Saltpetre.
Sand.
Seeds, common.
Slates, rough, in tiles or slabs for building, flooring or roofing purposes.
Soorkie.
Stone, flag and common, including metal for roads.
Soap stone.

All the above articles except Grain, Gunny, Hoop Iron, Hemp pressed or half pressed, Iron pig, Iron scrap, Kuppas, Marble rough, Mowra flowers and Moha or Mowra seeds in bags, Oil cake, Patent fuel, Potatoes, Pulses, Salt, Salted Cattle Fodder, Saltpetre and Seeds will be at Owner's risk for loss in loading and unloading and will be loaded and unloaded by Owners.

Consignments under 160 maunds will be charged at 1st class rate.

III. Information as to the calculated rates between stations will shortly be available at the Company's Stations.

By order,
J. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

AJMERE, 6th March 1886.

UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL. A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE. A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER. An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO. A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
25 0	SUPERIOR FINO. Old, pure, delicate, dry.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY. Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN. A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA. Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO. Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

APPROACH OF "Special Shipments."

THE HOT SEASON

CLOTHING SHIRTS, HOSIERY.
THE THINNEST AND LIGHTEST TEXTURES.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable makes, for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs	...per pair	Rs. 11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each ... "	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from "	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
OILMANS STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.		Cash Price. Rs. a. p.
Prime York Hams, per lb	0 13	French Danish Butter, per tin	4 4 0
Boneless Ham Cooked "	1 3	Pork Sausages "	0 15 0
Bacon on Cut "	0 12	Cambridge "	0 15 0
Bacon in Tin "	1 1	Irish Sausages "	0 11 0
Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, per lb	0 12	Pate de Foi Gros "	1 0 0
Gruyere Cheese on Cut "	0 12	Assorted Potted Meat "	0 5 0
Dutch Cheese "	0 10	Lax "	1 6 0
Stilton Cheese in Jar "	1 4	Sardine in Tomato Sauce "	0 8 0
Roquefort Cheese in Jar "	1 4	Swiss Milk "	0 6 0
Gorgonzola " "	1 4	Jams "	0 7 6
Parmasan Cheese, per bottle	1 0	Crystalized Fruits "	1 12 0
Mutton Cutlets in Gravy, per tin	1 8	Marmalade "	0 6 0
Meat Sausages "	1 12	Best Fruits in Syrup "	1 3 0
Truffled Sausages "	1 8	Best Mocha Coffee, 7 lbs	3 8 0
Mutton Cutlets with Tomato Sauce	2 0	Genoa Maccaroni, per tin	1 4 0
Real Cutlets, with "	2 0	Genoa Vermecella "	1 4 0
Carried Rabbit "	1 0	Meillin's Food, per bottle	0 13 0
Habbit and Onions "	1 0	Block Mushroom "	0 11 0
Cushed Venison "	1 0	Pickled Salmon, per tin	1 8 0
Roast Venison "	1 0	Calf's Foot Jelly, per Bottle	1 1 0
Cooked Ox Tongue	1 0	French Sweets, per lb	1 12 0
Pysandan Tongue	1 12	Best Crystalized Jujubs	1 0 0

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, FORT. AND EAST STREET, POONA.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC *** do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC ** do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC * do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce the REMOVAL of her BUSINESS from Church Gate Street to the spacious premises over Messrs. Hoar and Co., RAMPART ROW, opposite Watson's Hotel. These splendid Showrooms have been specially decorated and refitted to meet in every way the requirements of her business which will now be known as the

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch. If he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES.
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HIRE
OF
PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.			
Château Lafite	After Dinner Wines	38 0	40 0
Château Mouton		33 0	40 0
Château Rauzan		34 0	36 0
Château Palmer		28 0	30 0
Château Larose		25 0	27 0
St. Julien		22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines	17 0	19 0
Medoc		15 0	17 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled		13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.			
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine		30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended		25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
Chablis La Moutonne, superior		30 0	33 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		62 0	...
Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		61 0	...
Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		56 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry		56 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserves" (Extra Sec.)		50 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole		61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibaday's), light dry		36 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling		28 0	...

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

PORT.

Old Crusted, some years in bottle		40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule*		28 8	...
Invalids' Rich " " *black* "		28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity		25 0	...
A good full Wine	*red* "	21 0	...
Spanish Port the best	*green* "	18 8	...

SACRAMENTAL WINES.

St. Martin's Malaga	25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca	36 0	...

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

LAST 4 NIGHTS. {REMENYI / REMENYI / REMENYI} LAST 4 NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,

By Command { V R } By Command,

Under the patronage and immediate presence of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR LORD REAY AND LADY REAY,

Who have signified their intention of honouring this performance with their special support.

M. REMENYI'S SOLOS

Will include the following :

Concerto "Romantique et Dramatique," Godard
Musique de Ballet (Les Huguenots), Meyerbeer
Andante and Finale from the "Kreutzer" Sonata (Op. 47) for Violin and Piano—Beethoven.
(In conjunction with Mr. Luckstone.)
NOCTURNE.....REMENYI.
(Dedicated by special permission to Lady Helen Blackwood.)
The new and original
NATIONAL HYMN MARCH.
COMPOSED BY
EDOUARD REMENYI
During his recent stay in Calcutta, and dedicated (by express permission) to
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
and Introduction and Improvisation on "The Carnival of Venice."—Remenyi.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY

Miss LOUISE SCHMUCK and Miss KATE BULLOCK will play Duo for Piano Spanish Dances (Nos. 1 and 4.)
and Miss KATE BULLOCK,
will play Piano Solos.
A Gavotte ..... Gluck,
B Moment Musicale ..... Schubert.
C Rondo Capriccioso..... Mendelssohn.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., (Limited).
Manager .....FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier ..... J. J. FOSTER.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that Mr. HUGH DUGAN FISHER CEASED to ACT as their AGENT in INDIA on the 4th day of March, instant
LEWIS, BERGER & SONS, Ld.,
By their Attorney,
JOHN C. NORWOOD.
Bombay, 16th March, 1886.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Lieutenant D. S. SOMERVILLE, 2nd Battalion, North Stafford Regiment, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1886, after which date no claims can be recognized.
JOHN WATKINS, Captain,
2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, C.I., 13th March, 1886.

NOTICE.

IN order to avoid delay and disappointment, notice is hereby given to RESIDENTS UP-COUNTRY that orders for ICE for despatch by railway must always be accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover cost of Ice, Railway, and Packing charges. Without such a remittance no orders will be attended to. Present rates for Ice are 40 lbs. per rupee, or Rs. 56 per ton. Quantities under 40 lbs. half an anna per lb., or Rs. 70 per ton,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay, 15th March, 1886.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that 1,800 TEAK LOGS will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Vesaporam Depôt at 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 8th of April, 1886.
2. The logs will be sold in lots or otherwise as may be hereafter found convenient.
3. The contents of the logs will be determined by their actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description.
4. The successful bidder should at once deposit one-third of the total value of the timber which he has bid for and the balance when the timber is removed.
5. Timber should be removed within one month from date of sale.
6. Should the purchaser fail to pay the balance due or to remove the timber within the specified time, the deposit money mentioned in para. 4 will be forfeited to Government, and the timber re-sold by public action at the risk of the defaulter, who will forego any advantage arising from such sale, and be liable to make good any deficiency.
C. R. VERNEDE,
Conservator of Forests.
Conservator's Office, Quilon, 1st March, 1886.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.
PAUL FISHER, late of Bombay, European Watchmaker.
W. E. BATEMAN, late Head Clerk, Stores Department, Indus Valley State Railway.
ANDERSON, late Engine Driver, Sind Pishin State Railway.
N. PALMER, late Deputy Telegraph Master, Rindli.
R. J. O'NICKSON, late of Sibi.
WILLIAM ADAMS, late Deputy Registrar, High Court, Bombay.
J. H. MCGOVERN, late Guard, Indus Valley State Railway.
HENRY LONG WILLIAM PHILLIPS, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot.
MUSHERJEE GOOLAM MOHIDEEN, of Cashmere, and lately carrying on business as a Merchant at Calcutta.
THOMAS ESSON, late of the Port Engineer's Office, at Manora.
JOHN FRYER, Chapman, late Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's 7th Dragoon Guards.
FERN SIMPSON GHEE, late in the employ of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Bombay.
DOCTOR PASCOAL MANOEL DA SILVA, late of Bhownagar.
HENRY HILL, late Locomotive Foreman, Sind Pishin State Railway.
CLARENCE HOVILL IZON, C.S., late District Judge, Ratnagiri.
CHARLES WILLIAM HINDE, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 1st Regiment, Bombay Grenadiers.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admtr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 15th March 1886.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.
Rs. 1-4.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-12.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.
Rs. 1-14.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINEST PALE
COD-LIVER OIL.
PREPARED FROM FRESH LIVERS.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons; is of a pale straw colour, and does not produce Nausea or other unpleasant symptoms generally followed by the brown-coloured Oils.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BENGER'S
SELF-DIGESTIVE
FOOD.
A delicious and highly Nutritive Aliment for Infants and Invalids.
Cash net Re. 1-2 per tin.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS.
Warranted best quality, kept always fresh in stock. Priced catalogues sent free by Post on application.

BEST
ALBUMENISED PAPERS.
Extra fine quality of assorted tints and thickness, now in use by best of Photographers with satisfactory results.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
Sold in one quire tins only.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK'S
LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGES.
(ENGLISH TAMAR)
The New and PopularRemedy for Constipation and its consequent disorders.
PALATABLE!
AGREEABLE!!
EFFICACIOUS!!!
Prepared only from Selected Fruits.
The Lozenges are coated with Chocolate, and will retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate. Per bottle containing 12 doses, 12 annas; and Tin containing 36 doses, Re. 1-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1 / Unstamped Re. 0-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABUL KLAER & OLMAM'S
CIRCUS.
GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
MONDAY, 22ND MARCH,
27 ARTISTES of unrivalled ability.
15 Highly trained HORSES and PONIES,
AND THE
MOST MARVELLOUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.

☞ TO LET, CIRCUS BARS.
Apply N. GRIFFITHS,
Victoria Hotel.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a desirable BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, on the sea-shore. Rent, only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited.,

NOTICE.—THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered office, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1886, at 3-30 p.m.
To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited balance-sheet made up to 31st December, 1885.
To declare a dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will CLOSED from the 17th to the 23rd instants, both days inclusive.

LIGHT BEER FOR HOT WEATHER.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.
FRESH SHIPMENT just to hand, clear and sparkling, Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. quarts and Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CASHMERE SOCKS,
Navy, Black, Maroon,
from Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE THREAD SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE COTTON SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 6 per dozen.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.
BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Field.	Overland Mail.
Fun.	Pall Mall Budget.
Graphic.	Queen.
Home News.	Shipping Gazette and
Illustrated London News.	Lloyd's List.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.	Sporting Times.
Illustrated Tit Bits.	Times Weekly.
Judy.	Truth.
Mail.	Vanity Fair.
	Weekly Despatch.
	World.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOK'S
MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY next, March 17th and 20th, a STEAMER will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-0 p.m., for a cruise in the Harbour, returning at about 11-30.

Tickets and bills at COOK'S TOURIST and EXCURSION OFFICE, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT THE
HUMMUM-STREET NO. 1,
OF
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee, Manockjee Pallonjee Setna, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Kaikhashroo Rustomjee Vajefdor.
All that undivided third part or share of the said Kaikushroo Rustamjee in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate as and on the Western side of Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 281 1-9 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 44, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 39, and bounded on the East by the said Breach Candy Road, on the West by the Messuage or compound of the chawl belonging to the late Hormusjee Homonjee Wadia, on the North by the house of the late Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgar, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the said Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgar, and are now occupied by Beramjee Broker and other tenants.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 27th February, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT MAZAGON.
Under instructions from Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1886, at 3 p.m., for removal, all the materials of Chowki No. 55, in compound of Bombay Defences Workshop, Mazagon.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, and squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine-road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Peddar Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.
For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A pair of well-matched young and sound Arab horses, have been going regularly in harness, landed last year. Also one pony dog-cart with polo-pony.

SALE of remaining Stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C.A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Hezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 1579, consisting of excellent Chinaware, beautiful lacquered and inlaid work, Japanese trays, teapoys, writing desk, stationery cases, caskets, cigar cases, cabinets, work boxes, fancy door chicks, screens, glove boxes, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture specially made to order and artistic in design, table ornaments and vases, best plated warg, handsome porcelain ware and glassware, choice garden plants, &c. &c. The above articles, the property of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., will be sold by public auction, by the undersigned, at Dina Lodge, Malabar Hill, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo.
Catalogues will be published hereafter.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th March, 1886.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Pramjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

MUSIC ROLLS in great variety from annas 10, photo albums from annas 8, Photo frames from annas 2. Many other cheap novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE sale of "Dr. Bruces' furniture, English-built Victoria, pair of horses, photographic kit, Medical books, instruments, &c., &c., at "Mount Blanc," opposite the Cumballa Hotel, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

THIS DAY, AUCTION SALE.—Property of Surgeon-General Bruce, near Messrs. Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill, Victoria and pair, Library, Camera, Tents.

FOR SALE, Single-seated Brougham, by Burlington Carriage Factory, Grey Waler Gelding, and English Harness. Apply to Colonel BONUS, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, Tonga, pair of Dekhani Ponies, harness, Rs. 475. Single pole tent, 20 by 16, Rs. 200. Buffalo in full milk, Rs. 60. Kathiawar Cow in Calf, Rs. 45.—Major E. V. STACE, Nandode.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Pistachio Raspberry, and Pine-apple; also Wines, Spirits, Pastry, Cold Drinks, and Soda-cream, &c., can be had, of the best quality, at the Vienna Confectionery, Church-gate-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

LOOKING GLASSES in beautiful Frames, of different sizes, at moderate prices.—STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate.

JUST RECEIVED, Fast Dyed Khakee Drills at annas 5 and 5½ per yard. Try at Y. A. LAKHA, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boroe Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, Piturson and Co.

PIANO for SALE, a bargain, solid Mahogany, Grand Square, Sympathetic, full compass, by S. Rose & Co., Rs. 550. Apply D. Rae, 160, Middle Colaba.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient First Class Engineer for the Coorla Mills. Apply at the office of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, in Elphinstone Circle.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade Row, opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO the GENTRY.—Our stock of Furniture Crettones, Silk Tapestries and Damasks should be inspected before purchasing elsewhere.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three Gentlemen with first-class table at No. 3, Eldon-road, Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Peancia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, No. 11, Meadow-street, Fort from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Rampart-row.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of touts of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings—Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c. Railings, Wood and Tin work. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACHINE CUT LOAF SUGAR, 4 as. per lb. MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE, Rs. 2, per large bottle (large). MEAT ESSENCES from 10 as. per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

MINNESINGERS.

THE TENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free admission, tickets for themselves and also tickets for their friends price One rupee each on application to the Honorary Secretary,
G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church-lane.
12th March, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NO reasonable offer refused. A well-matched pair of strong Bay Arabs, height 14, 12 and 14-2, in good condition, both carry a lady and have been ridden with troop for the last 2 years. Also Victoria, self-driving, if necessary, and double harness. Apply to Lieut.-Colonel H. SMYTH, East York Regt., Colaba, Bombay.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in Sheffield, England, manufacturing Tool Steel, Spring Steel, Files, Saws, Hammers, and Shovels, established for many years and enjoying the best reputation, desires to meet with a suitable agent for the sale of its goods to the merchants and consumers who give orders for direct importation. Good connections with such buyers are indispensable for the agency. Apply stating full particulars, and giving references to Box 26, Post Office, Sheffield.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs. as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1 0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	"	1 0
Do. MUTTON	"	1 0
ROAST BEEF	"	1 2
ROAST MUTTON	"	1 2
BEEF SAUSAGES	"	1 2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also, by Colonel Herriot Maitland, C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign, and highly approved of it.
Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	per day 5 lbs.	or	Goode's Desiccated Food	per day 2½ lbs.
Hay	14 lbs.		Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
			Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	8 lbs.	or	Goode's Desiccated Food	5 lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.		Gram, Barley or Oats	6 lbs.
			Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on applications. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India:

QUARTS	Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS	" 29-8 per doz.

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s		
"B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiran	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
Courvoisier's	34 8	..
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 60 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	..
Dry Elite	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From Messrs. DRUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS.		
Front d. M. FABSTMANN, SONS, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" ..
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 64 0	" ..
From OTTO FRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ..
Liebfraumilch	" ..	" 21 0
Berncastler-Bodenberg	" 18 "	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ..
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 29 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
PERNOD WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC,		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	" ..
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	" ..
Fine "	" 22 0	" ..
Very fine "	" 27 0	" ..
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	" ..
CLARETS,		
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 2 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	" 10 8	
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Los Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Roe St. Estepho	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau Lafite	" 22 0	" ..
Chateau Manvoisin	" 27 0	" ..
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" ..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barroyre	" 16 0	" ..
CLARETS.—Continued.		
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	Rs. ..
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	" ..
From FRANZ SCHUBERT.		
Carlovitz	" 12 0	" 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 dos. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	..
F. Desmandier & Co.'s "Brandy"	" 31 0	..
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & " Red Bars	" 24 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	" 34 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	..
Chambertin	" 26 0	..
WHISKEY.	Per 1 dos. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	..
Thistle Blend Whisky	" 24 0	..
BEER.	Per dos. qts.	Per 2 dos. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	" ..
SUNDRIES.	Per dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasquin " 24 Bottles	40 0	..
	Per dos. quarts.	per 2 dos. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	" ..
Do. do Finest	" 30 0	" ..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	" ..
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	" ..
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, cooked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ..
Metzwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" ..
Asparagus	" 2 8	" ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	" 1 4	" 0 ..
Celery	" 0 14	" ..
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" ..
Sliced do.	" 1 2	" 0 12
From BUSSE, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus	" ..	" 0 13
Celery	" ..	" 0 9
French Bean	" ..	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ..	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" ..	" 1 0
Pease for Soup	" ..	" 1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
he descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
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CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SOUNDY & Co.. LD.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roe nisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 4 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Geiert (s), from Mozimein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Buchanan left the dock on Saturday.

POLO.—The game this week will be on Wednesday instead of Tuesday. A match between English and Scotch has been arranged for Wednesday.

Y. M. C. A.—With the object of assisting the funds of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, a concert will be held on Friday evening, when several amateurs will contribute to the programme.

PICKPOCKET.—Mahomed Hoosein, a resident of Callian, has reported to the police that some one picked his pocket, on Saturday last, of ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each, while he was at a theatre in Falkland Road.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Chintamon Narayen, living at Duma Street, has reported to the police that a servant, Wasan he employed three days ago, absconded on Saturday last, taking with him a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 120.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan woman, aged about 50 years, named Sarsoal, was knocked down by a tramway horse in Sonak Abdool Rahmon Street, yesterday forenoon, sustaining severe injuries. She was at once removed to her residence Lejpal Hospital, where she is lying in a critical state.

REPORTED THEFT.—Abdool Ali Adumjee, living on the second floor of a house in Dadmoo Street, has reported to the police, that on Saturday night he left his house for an hour, and that on his return he found the lock on his door open, and a small box inside the room missing. It contained currency notes to the value of Rs. 852. The box was subsequently found by the police lying in a gully at Nizampoora, minus the notes.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder, this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

Tarsetto ..... Buondelmonte ..... Pacini.
Stavane ..... Conti ..... Vasseur.
Valse ..... Ilanesi Der Last ..... Gung'l.
Grand Selection ..... Crispino e la Comare ..... Ricci.
Gavotte ..... Theodora ..... Talere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.—The Parsee cricketers, who are going to England by the end of April next to play a series of matches in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, expect their professional coach, Mr. Robert Henderson, by the incoming mail steamer Ancona. Before the last mail left England matches were arranged for them at Lord's, Oval, Chiswick, Peyton, Leicester, Derby, Northampton, Birmingham, Stockport, Brighton, Hastings, Prince's, Manchester, Crystal Palace, Liverpool, Sheffield, Huddersfield, &c. The Gymkhana cricket-ground has been kindly placed at their disposal for practice.

MR. REMENYI'S CONCERTS.—To-night the perform ance is under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay. It will have put forward a magnificent programme, including his own selections. Benjamin Godard's famous Concerto "Romantique et Dramatique," the "Ballet Music" from "Les Huguenots," the Andante and Finale from the "Kreutzer," "Sounds for violin and piano, in conjunction with Mr. Luckstone, "The Carnival of Venice," and a new National Hymn March composed by M. Remenyi recently in Calcutta, and dedicated to the Earl of Dufferin. For the first time in Bombay the famous violinist will play a Nocturne of his own dedicated to Lady Helen Blackwood. The demand for seats, we are informed, is large, and a crowded house is confidently expected.

ROBBING A BLIND MAN.—Balajee Ragooba, a blind old pensioner of the Commissariat Department, living in a room at Mogoolwa, has reported to the police the theft of twenty-nine currency notes for Rs. 100 each. It appears the complainant lived in the room by himself, and allowed no one to enter it, keeping the door always fastened from inside both day and night, except when his meals were brought to him by a woman. He states that he has been blind for the last nineteen years, during which time he had these currency notes locked up in a box, and kept it always by his side. On Sunday, at 2 p. m., on feeling for the packet of notes, he found it missing. The police, on examining the box, found nine notes for Rs. 10 each, Rs. 400 in cash, and about Rs. 1,000 worth of gold and silver jewellery. They have arrested two Brahmin ex-suspicion, one of whom is said to have gone to the complainant on Friday last, and asked for the loan of some money.

A STABBING CASE.—Narayen Sowliaram and Bhickoo Gunnoo were yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, No. 1 with having on the 14th instant attempted to murder Yemna, wounding by stabbing her on the abdomen with a knife, and No. 2 with abetment of the offence. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. The woman Yemna was in the keeping of accused No. 1 for the past nine months, and having left him for a few days she returned to his house at Parel Road on Sunday morning. When he asked her to cook the morning meal, she declined to do so, stating she was ill. He doubted her statement, and knocked her down, when accused No. 2 went up and held her, while accused No 1 stabbed her in the abdomen. She raised a cry, when a man named Sittaram, a relative of accused No. 1, went and pushed them aside. She ran out of the house and reported the matter to the police, who immediately arrested accused No. 1. Accused No. 2 escaped, but was subsequently arrested. The injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The case was postponed to the 29th instant, pending the recovery of the complainant. The two accused were remanded to jail.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A SHIPMATE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Chief Inspector Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, placed James Ginn, James Clerk, and Bernard Collins, of Liverpool, firemen on board the s.s. Principia, before Mr. Ryan on a charge of causing grievous hurt by means of a weapon to James Hennessy, a donkey-man. It appears from what was stated by Mr. Ingram and the statement made at the time of the occurrence by Hennessy that he was sleeping in the forecastle on the starboard side of the capstan amidships on Monday night. He was awakened by hearing loud voices and distinguished them to be those of Ginn and Clerk. They were saying "Where is that donkey-man? We'll kill him." He then felt some one stab him on his arm with a knife and kick him about the chest. He recognised Ginn and Clerk, and he also saw Collins standing by looking on, but not taking any part in the assault. Clerk stabbed him and Ginn kicked him. He cried out "Murder," but they continued to kick him for about three minutes, when the Captain, Inspector Ingram, Constable Lee Smith, and some officers of the ship came upon the scene attracted by his cries. Ginn, Clerk, and Collins were then handcuffed. Ginn, when in irons, became almost frantic, and with his handcuffs attempted several times to strike Captain Webster. Constable Smith laid hold of Ginn to stop him, when another fireman, named William Byrne, rushed at him and seized him by his collar. Mr. Smith struggled with his assailant, who had been drinking, and both fell on the deck. Byrne was ultimately overpowered and placed in irons and subsequently locked up. A doctor from another ship in the dock was called, and attended to Hennessy, and found several of his ribs broken. After dressing the wounds on his arm the doctor advised the captain to send Hennessy to hospital. Inspector Ingram asked for a remand, as he thought the case was an important one, and he wished to instruct the public prosecutor. The case was adjourned till Wednesday.—William Byrne was then charged with interfering with a police officer in the execution of his duty, and was sentenced to seven days' hard labour in the House of Correction. In defence he stated he had been complaining to the police officer of the want of protection in the dock, when he was pushed away and hit with a baton. He then closed with the officer. He called no witnesses to prove his assertion. His worship remarked Mr. Smith had exercised a good deal of forbearance in the struggle, and was perfectly justified in using his baton. The prisoners were remanded to jail.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

6 p.m.—Short Service, with Address by the Rev. R. L. Page, S. S. J. E.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 88, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of meetings of the Bombay Port Trust :—

THE ESTIMATES

The chairman intimated that Government had decided, pending any alteration in the Municipal Act, to call upon the Trustees to pay half the cost of the Harbour Police, and that this would add about Rs. 15,000 to the expenditure of the Trust for the ensuing year. Also, that it was proposed to increase the consolidated Municipal rate by three-quarter percent., which would throw a further charge of Rs. 10,000 per annum upon the revenues of the Trust. It was ordered that these amounts should be added to the estimates of expenditure. With regard to the estimates of revenue, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam stated that the figures prepared by the secretary showing the revenue for the past five years seemed to him to bear out the contention of the Chamber that the estimates for 1886-87, as submitted by the chairman, were too low, and should be increased by two lakhs of rupees, but after some discussion he proposed that Rs. 1,30,000 be added to the sum of Rs. 41,68,000, making the estimate of revenue Rs. 42,98,000, and that the addition be distributed over the various headings in the same ratio as revenue has increased under these headings during the past five years. It was proposed as an amendment by the chairman that the estimates of revenue be accepted as submitted by him and recommended by the special Budget Committee. The amendment was first put and was lost, and the motion was thereafter put and carried. It was next proposed by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam that no provision be made for new offices out of revenue. It was proposed as an amendment by the chairman that a lakh of rupees be set aside for that purpose from the revenue of the ensuing year. The amendment was first put and was lost, and the motion was thereafter carried. The estimates of revenue thus stand at Rs. 42,98,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 37,36,900:—Rs. 4,500 increase in pilotage revenue, to be made available for replacement of schooner, 37,41,400 —Rs. 5,56,600; to be deducted for sinking fund, Rs. 1,00,000—total Rs. 4,56,600. A special committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, and Messrs. Lang, Symons, and Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, with the chairman, was appointed to consider and report on the items on which reduction in rates should be made, and it was ordered that the estimates as amended be meantime submitted to Government, and that intimation be given that the Trustees will hereafter submit proposals with reference to the disposal of the surplus.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION LOAN.

Read Government Resolution No. 85, dated 19th February, communicating letter from the Government of India, dated 12th February, intimating that they authorise the Trustees to borrow temporarily from the Bank of Bombay on the guarantee of the Government of India at one per cent. under the current rate of interest, and subject to repayment on 3 months' notice, such sums as may be required up to August next for the extension of the Prince's Dock. The Government of India ask what amount approximately the Trustees will require to borrow from the Bank up to 1st August 1886, and what further sum they will require between that date and 1st August 1887. Read memo. by the secretary, dated 23rd February, intimating that Government be informed that 12 lakhs will be borrowed from the Bank on 31st March, and that 38 lakhs more will be required on 1st August 1886, for the year's expenditure, making a sum of 50 lakhs in all to be borrowed. It is also desirous to assist the Trust on 1st August 1886. Read letter to the Bank of Bombay, dated 1st March, intimating that the Trustees will borrow 12 lakhs from the Bank on 31st March, subject to repayment on 3 months' notice on either side. The Trustees paying the usual rate of interest on loans on Government.

Resolution.—The action taken with regard to the Bank of Bombay is approved. Information should be given to Government as proposed.

THE SHIPMENT OF AMMUNITION.

Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 14th December 1885, forwarding for disposal an application from the Commissariat Department for permission to ship 7 cases of ammunition on board the s.s. Lawada on 18th idem at her moorings in the harbour, in lieu of the instructions as to proceeding to eastward of the Middle Ground. He states that the rules do not appear to give the Port Officer authority to grant the permission sought for, although the Prince's Dock rules have been modified to allow of ammunition being brought for shipping in dock, and that it has been the custom in the department to permit exemption for small quantities in similar cases. The Port Officer states that the practice of asking for this exemption has now become frequent, and that the danger though not very considerable lies in the boats alongside the steamer at the time of shipment having on board fires and lights, which will be brought into juxtaposition with the gunpowder, and may very possibly through carelessness, or other circumstances cause an explosion, as it is almost a certainty that at the time the boat with powder reaches the vessel other boats will be alongside, and the ammunition will have to wait its turn for shipment, during which time of waiting special precautions will probably be observed. Submitted memo. to the Port Officer, dated 16th December, requesting him meantime to grant permission in the case referred to, as there will not be time to consider the general question before the cases require to be shipped. Submitted further report by Port Officer, dated 4th February, stating in reply to a reference made to him that the Port Officer might be authorised to grant permission on occasions when he may deem it desirable for ammunition properly packed in cases not exceeding 50 fb number to be shipped on a vessel lying in the usual anchorage on the day or day before she is intended to sail, under the same precautions as now offer as prescribed for the shipment thereof elsewhere in the rules. Such ammunition to be taken in immediately on the boat going alongside, and that no cargo boat or other vessel having fire on board should be permitted to lie on the same side of the vessel during the time of shipment. The Port Officer recommends that a rule to this effect be sanctioned in addition to the proposed modified rules under the Explosives Act. [illegible]

Resolution.—It should be suggested to Government to pass such a rule as that proposed by the Port Officer.

VESSELS LEAVING DOCK.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 6th February, stating that the Acting Dock Master, Prince's Dock, has represented that instances have occurred when the first intimation which has reached him of commanders of vessels intending to leave the dock on certain tides has been a telephone message from the Fire Brigade Station, which has to be deducted the annual allotment for Sinking agent had applied for a pilot only a short time before the vessel was required to leave the dock. The Port Officer states that the work of the dock cannot be carried on with any degree of certainty under these conditions, as it is impossible at the time to make arrangements for the vessel to leave her berth and get to the dock gates at so short a notice as is given. He therefore suggests that the dock bye-law No. 46 be added to as follows, after the word "dock" in the third line :—"It shall be incumbent on the Master of a vessel in dock to send to the Dock Master's Office timely notice in writing, not later than the previous tide, when his vessel is to leave the dock, and to arrange with the Dock Master or his Assistant the time when it will be necessary to have his vessel ready to move from her berth to the dock gates."

Resolution.—No action need be taken in this matter.

HARBOUR POLICE.

Read Government Resolution No. 101, dated 1st March, intimating that H. E. the Governor in Council will not make any demand against the Trust for maintenance of Harbour Police during the current financial year, but that he considers the Port Trustees should bear half the cost from 1st April next and so long as the Harbour remains under their authority.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the necessary provision has been made in the Budget estimates for 1886-7.

IMPROVEMENTS AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

Submitted memo. from the Port Officer, dated 28th October 1885, reporting that in hauling the s. s. Devonshire out of her berth on 27th idem, the vessel's starboard anchor touched a crane, damaging it slightly, Mr. Cottle, Assistant Dock Master, being on board. Submitted report by the Port Officer, dated 2nd November, absolving the Assistant Dock Master from blame, and stating that there is considerable difficulty in getting vessels clearly out of M berth, which the Duke of Devonshire occupied, owing to the several cranes intervening between the bollards preventing the warps being led clear to avoid them all. Submitted memo. from Acting Engineer, dated 31st October, estimating the damage done to crane by Duke of Devonshire at Rs. 83. Submitted memo. by Engineer, dated 9th January 1886, stating in reply to an enquiry made that more bollards are required; that Mr. Walke, Acting Dock Master, considers three sufficient; and that the Engineer agrees with him. The Engineer states that they will cost about Rs. 301 each. Submitted memo. from the Port Officer, dated 16th January, stating that if bollards were placed 50 feet apart at Prince's Dock instead of 100 feet, as at present, it would be possible to make steamers' moorings keep clear of the cranes. Submitted report by Engineer, dated 13th January, proposing in the case of the Dock Extension to place the bollards in front of the cranes, so that the track of the crane will always be clear of any obstruction in the shape of ships' moorings, &c. To do this it will be necessary to put the back rail of the crane track 12 feet further from the coping, thus thickening the wall above the off-set by this amount. He furnishes alternative plans showing how the idea may be worked out, and states that the cost of the improvement will be about Rs. 30,000, and that the new bollards, on account of the saving of masonry round them, will not cost more than the present pattern. He states that the cost of the additional masonry can be met from contingencies.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd February, forwarding a model showing proposed bollards on face of wall, and stating that he has discussed the question with the Port Officer, who approves of the bollards being on the face of the wharf, and also of their being 50 instead of 100 feet apart.

Resolution.—In the circumstances the claim against the s. s. "Duke of Devonshire should be withdrawn. The bollards in the new dock should be 50 feet apart, and they should be alternately of the patterns marked on the models A and B, and placed close to the face of the wall as shown at C on tracing which accompanied the Engineer's letter of 12th January. The estimated expenditure for widening the wall of dock extension, Rs. 30,000, is sanctioned as a charge against contingencies. As at the angles of jetties, &c., one bollard would serve for both sides, a smaller number than one for every 50 feet of quay wall will probably be required; the precise number should be settled by the Engineer in consultation with the Port Officer, and expenditure not exceeding the outside limit (71 additional bollards at Rs. 250 each (Rs. 17,750) is sanctioned also as a charge against contingencies. With regard to the bollard arrangements of the Prince's Dock, the eye-bolt proposed to be provided on the north side of the north entrance, estimated to cost Rs. 50, is sanctioned. Any action with regard to providing additional bollards at Prince's Dock should be postponed until experience has been gained of the new arrangements proposed for the extension, when also any change or additions may be made with less inconvenience to traffic.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd March, reporting that it having become necessary to renew the rollers under the sea gates at Prince's Dock, he has taken the work in hand, and that two new rollers have already been fitted to the gates in the 96 feet entrance. The Engineer estimates the cost at Rs. 1,062, including divers and use of barges; he states that the unexpended balance of budget allotment for repairing and tarring gates amounts to about Rs. 400, leaving Rs. 662 to be provided.

Resolution.—The additional expenditure estimated at Rs. 662 is sanctioned.

NEW DIVING APPARATUS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st March, stating that there is a new arrangement of diving apparatus by Kenike and Company, by which a diver can descend, without using a dress; that as less air is required the pumps and accessories are lighter than in the ordinary diving kit, and can therefore be carried about with great facility. The Engineer states that he considers it desirable to have a dress of this description ready for emergent use, and he states that the cost of helmet, weights, air cushions, stockings, drawers, boots, tool and air pump complete in Bombay, would be about Rs. 825, and he asks sanction for the purchase.

Resolution.—Mentioned.

THE EMBARKATION OF PILGRIMS.

Read memo. from Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 1st February, and memo. from Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 30th January, stating that it has been represented to Government that the existing arrangements under which the embarkation of pilgrims on vessels lying out in the stream, especially when the weather is wet and windy, are unsatisfactory, and that it is desirable that pilgrim vessels should take their passengers on board in dock. Government enquire whether the Trustees have any rules on the subject with regard to rates or otherwise, and they consider that before the next pilgrim season opens a rule should if practicable be brought into operation requiring all pilgrim ships to take their passengers on board in dock. Read report by Port Officer, dated 8th February. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 11th February. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that there is no rule at present in force requiring pilgrims to embark on vessels in dock, but that the Trustees have no objection to such a rule being passed, and that it might be framed under section 46, clause F, of the Native Passenger Ships' Act VIII of 1876. Government should be further informed that the existing rate for [illegible] the under-Secretary in the General Department refers, provides "that no special charge be made on vessels bringing passengers to or taking them from the dock, but that a minimum dock due of Rs. 50 be levied on all vessels entering the dock. The rule not to apply to lines having fixed berths in dock.

LIFT AND WHARFAGE CHARGES.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 16th February, reporting that the Clan Forbes hoisted one lift with dock crane on 23rd January, and that he applies in this instance the rate chargeable to one lift of 2 tons as in the case of the Duke, but that it was checked by the audit, there being no lower charge for square-rigged vessels than Rs. 3-12 for half a day's use of the crane. The Dock Superintendent recommends that the 2 annas rate be made to apply to square-rigged as well as to native craft. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—An addition should be made to the rate-book to the effect "Immediately after using crane at Rs. 3-12 per half day or half night, more lifts not exceeding 15 may be made at 2 annas a ton should this be preferred to continuing at the Rs. 3-12 rate, and on condition that the time occupied does not exceed an average of 10 minutes for each lift, otherwise the Rs. 3-12 rate will be continued."

Read letter from Messrs. N. A. Bomanjee Moola & Co., 20th February, addressed to the Dock Superintendent, complaining that the dock wharfage charge on perambulators, Re. 1 each, is high when compared with their value, and asking that they be charged at the measurement rates for unenumerated goods. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—The rate on perambulators was reduced in April 1885 from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 each, and the applicants should be informed that sufficient reason has not been shown for making another alteration in the rate.

TENDERS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 1st March; intimating that tenders have been publicly invited for the right of removing sand from Butcher's Island, western side of Kennery Elephanta Trap, and Tah Mokeo Alibag, within port limits for year from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, and that the only one received is from Mr. Cursetjee Dadabhoy Khanasheb, who offers Rs. 2,225, or only Rs. 100 beyond the offer received last year, notwithstanding that for the ensuing year are included the new positions, *viz.*, Elephanta and Trombay. He also submits an alternative offer of Rs. 2,525 made by Mr. Cursetjee Dadabhoy Khanasheb if the contract be given to him for 5 years.

Resolution.—Mr. Cursetjee Dadabhoy Khanasheb's offer of Rs. 2,225 for the next year may be accepted.

REDUCTIONS IN RATES.

Submitted proceedings of meeting of special committee appointed to consider reductions to be made in the rates held on 6th instant. From these proceedings it appeared that, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Colonel Mercer was appointed chairman. The secretary stated that the estimated revenue for 1886-87 revised in accordance with the orders of the Trustees amounted to Rs. 42,93,000, and the estimated expenditure to Rs. 37,41,400, leaving Rs. 5,56,600, from which has to be deducted the annual allotment for Sinking Fund, Rs. 1,00,000, leaving a total of Rs. 4,56,600. The committee unanimously recommended that the undermentioned reductions be made—these include all the reductions proposed in the Chairman's Budget memorandum:—Port dues from 1½ to 1 anna per registered ton, Rs. 61,250; Dock dues on vessels from 3 pies to 1½ pies per registered ton, Rs. 35,500; Bunder wharfage fees, Rs. 1,70,000; Dock wharfage, Rs. 1,37,538. The estimated amount of surplus revenue will thus be (Rs. 4,56,600—4,25,248) Rs. 31,354.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Special Committee are approved and adopted.

PAPERS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th February, recommending that the removal and delivery rates and rent charges at unclaimed warehouse on organs and harmoniums be allowed as to be in keeping with the wharfage charges sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 540 of 13th October 1885, and that the alteration be given retrospective effect. It is proposed to agree to Traffic Manager's proposal.

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,296-12 was collected on behalf of Municipality during February on account of toll on carts at Sion and Mahim.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For the week ending 6th March 1886.	For the week ending 6th March 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	33	39
" " out of	22	32
" transported	19	31
" attended to	11	6

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For the week ending 5th March 1886.	For the week ending 5th March 1885.
Vessels entered	15	18
" left	9	17
" remaining in Dock	16	13

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. C. DOUGLAS presided at the half-yearly meeting which was held at 7, Hummum-street, yesterday. The directors' report ran as follows :—

We now lay before you the report of the company's working for the half-year ending 31st December, 1885. During the period under review the cotton industry generally was carried on under exceptionally adverse circumstances, owing to the abnormally high price of cotton caused by the short outturn and inferior quality of the Bhownuggur and Wadwan crops, from which the mills take the bulk of their supplies, and the comparatively low prices obtainable for yarn. In addition to the general unfavourable position of the trade, a strike took place at the mill, which necessitated the employment of a new set of work-people in the spinning department. This completely upset the organisation for upwards of two months, and was a serious drawback to the earnings of the company. We are, however, glad to say that a great improvement in the situation has taken place during the last three months, cotton having declined from 12 to 15 per cent., so that there is now a fair margin of profit, and during the current year the company has been working to good advantage, which there is every prospect of being maintained. The chairman moved the adoption of the report which was carried. Mr. B. N. Serval and Mr. A. Hay were respectively re-elected and confirmed as directors. Mr. E. Clark was re-appointed auditor.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.—MARCH 15.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A FALSE COMPLAINT WITH INTENT TO INJURE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MAGAN KALA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted the accused, under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, of making a false complaint with intent to injure.

The facts of the case are these. The accused, a Vania of Ahmedabad, made a false charge of robbery against Bapujee Gulabchund and Bajit Khan, police constables, and Magan Hemchand, and one Gajadhur. It was admitted by the accused that he went one night to a police station and made a charge of robbery against the four persons abovenamed. He said he went one evening, with a bag of Rs. 250, after closing his shop, to worship at Hathisang's temple outside the Delhi Gate of the city, and on his return met Magan Hemchund, who persuaded him to walk along the road leading to the burning ground. They met Gajadhar near some tombs, and there sat and smoked, after which two policemen came up and made him give up his bag of money and neck ornament, and then all four men ran away. The accused said he supposed he had been drugged when smoking, and that when he recovered from his bewilderment, he went back to the city and complained. The main question was whether the charge of robbery was true or false, and it was impossible, in Mr. Walker's opinion, to hold otherwise than that the charge was entirely false. The account given by the accused was violently improbable. Magan Hemchund and Gajadhur were both bad characters; and suspected of being concerned in a great outbreak of crime in the city, they were watched by the detectives. The two police constables, who were accused, were all day in the magistrate's court watching these two men; and in the evening, one of them was on guard at his police station. The day in question was a holiday, when no business was done, and it was improbable that the accused should have money paid him on that day; but if he did receive the money, it was quite incredible that he should go half across the city with a heavy bags of rupees to worship, when he might easily have left the money at his shop or house, which is close by. The Session Judge found that the charge made by the accused was entirely false; and that he knew it was false. It followed from the nature of the complaint itself that the object was to cause injury to the persons complained against. Mr. Walker, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default be further rigorously imprisoned for one week.

Their Lordships, considering all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The *Mahratta* says :—It is now for us to make out a case and place before the British Parliament, of course through the Committee which changes in the Act will meet the requirements of new India. The British Parliament has done its part of the duty and if we fail in ours the blame shall be ours too. The hour of trial has come and the figure we now cut will decide our fate for the next quarter of a century. The business now before us being so important we cannot consent to leave its disposal into the hands of only a few individuals. It would not do if the managing Committees or Secretaries of Sabhas and Associations confine themselves to their closets, discussing or drafting a memorial and then place the same before a public meeting for adoption. We really believe we have gone further than to interfere with Hindoo and Mahomedan family customs, or to attempt to assimilate the personal laws of either of those communities. The British Minors' Act was capable of being made applicable to Europeans as well as Hindoos and the honourable member had taken as his model the European British Minors' Act of 1874 as the latest and fullest of all the Indian enactments on the subject, and had endeavoured to frame an Act which would be applicable to all classes of the community, whilst containing a few provisions limited in application to particular classes. The Bill would supersede the Acts of 1858, 1864, and 1871, the Madras Act of 1858, and the European Minors' Act of 1874; but it would neither supersede nor repeal enactments relating to the different Courts of Wards. It would relate only to such guardians as are appointed or recognised by the ordinary Civil Courts and would contain an express saving of the jurisdiction and authority of different Courts of Wards. It would also contain a saving of the powers of High Courts under their charters in deference to the opinion of those Courts, side by side with their jurisdiction under the Act.

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandlik said there was an important point to be considered with reference to united Hindoo families and guardians of minors who are members of such families. A recent decision of the Privy Council had introduced a difficulty respecting such guardians which the Committee might very properly consider and provide for.

The motion was agreed to, and the Council adjourned.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General met at Government House on Friday.

THE TRAMWAYS BILL.

Mr. Ilbert moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of tramways be taken into consideration. The report showed that the measure had undergone very considerable change in its passage through the Select Committee, and there was only one point to which the Hon'ble Member need refer. The Bill had been criticised for not containing a precise definition of the term *tramway*. There existed a general notion of what was meant by a tramway distinguished from a railway. Were, however, the experiment to be tried of framing a definition which would include all the undertakings to which it was proposed to apply, and to exclude all undertakings to which the Indian Railway Act ought to apply it would be found to be one of very great difficulty. It was no easy matter to draw a dividing line. There were certain undertakings which refer to which gentlemen who were met with the Public Works Department could tell them that it was by no means easy to say whether they ought to be classed as tramways or as railways. All that could be said was that where a so-called tramway was constructed exclusively within the limits of a town or public place, it was pretty sure to belong to the kind of undertakings which it was proposed to regulate by the present Bill; but that if they passed beyond those limits, they would fall within the category of undertakings regulated by the Railways Act. Accordingly, the Bill provided that when any part of a proposed tramway is intended to traverse land not included within the limits of a Municipality or Cantonment, it is not to be constructed without the consent of the Government of India, in order that the Public Works Department may have the opportunity of determining with reference to circumstances to which precise rules are inapplicable what ought to be treated as belonging. The Hon'ble Member also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motions were agreed to.

THE PETROLEUM ACT (1881) AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir Steuart Bayley moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the above Bill be taken into consideration; also that the Bill, as amended, be passed. The alterations which the Committee had introduced into the Bill since its previous appearance before the Council, were for the most part of a technical nature. They had been considered by the Home Department in connection with Dr. Warden and Professor Pedler, the Calcutta experts, and in the light of the letter of Sir Frederick Abel appended to the Bill. The Home Department had accepted the advice of those experts, and the Select Committee had made alterations in the Bill on those strictly technical points in accordance with that advice. There were one or two other points on which alterations had been made, which might be considered rather as administrative than as belonging to the technical or chemical department of the matter. The first of them had reference to import and transport. The Committee had decided by means of defining with the difficulty which was likely to arise out of the definition contained in the Bill of *import* and *transport* in this way—that oil might be produced in parts of British India, say, Assam, or it might be, in Calcutta, and transported into other parts of British India, and would still have to be tested and regulated. On the other hand oil which had once been imported into a port in British India, and properly tested there, if it should happen to be sent by sea to another port in British India, would not need a second testing. The Committee had thought that the best way of dealing with that question would be to give the Local Governments power to make rules for the treatment of imported oil as transported, and *vice-versa* in order to meet that special case; and at the same time to give powers to Local Governments, such as Assam and Burmah, where petroleum is produced, for having it properly examined and tested there before transportation to other parts of British India. The Select Committee had also made a slight alteration in regard to the sampling of gargoes. They had left the sampling to the Local Governments to do by rule, enabling them, if necessary, to break up a cargo into separate lots for the purpose of testing in case it should be supposed that a particular cargo is not homogeneous. Power had also been given to the Local Governments in special cases to provide for a second or additional test. The Committee had also carried out the suggestion of the Bombay Government with reference to the repealing of those portions of the Municipal Acts which deal with petroleum, so as to avoid clashing, and they had also noticed a suggestion of the Bombay Government as to leaving to the Port Trust the regulation of fees which they already do regulate in regard to the storage of petroleum, the only other change introduced by the Committee being that, instead of making it a separate Bill, they have consolidated all the enactments on the subject into one Petroleum Act.

The motion was agreed to.

A BILL TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW OF GUARDIANS AND WARDS.

Mr. Ilbert moved for leave to introduce this Bill. The law of British India on the subject, so far as it had been reduced to shape by the Legislature, was to be found in a single Act applying approximately to all European British subjects, and in several Acts and fragments of Acts and regulations applying to persons not European British subjects. In the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Chartered High Courts, the charters of those Courts provided for the appointment of guardians of European British minors, and, to some extent, of other minors also. Some years ago, however, it had been discovered that a gap in the law existed with respect to the appointment of guardians for European minors in those parts of the country to which the jurisdiction of the Chartered High Courts did not extend; and it was in order to fill this gap that Sir Arthur Hobhouse introduced and passed into law the European British Minors' Act of 1874. That Act, speaking roughly, applied to all European British subjects. The hon'ble member said "speaking roughly," because the definition of the class to which the Act applied did not precisely meet the definition European British subjects, as laid down in the Civil Procedure Code," and it, moreover, extended to those parts of India which were not within the jurisdiction of the Chartered High Courts. It provided for the appointment of guardians by will or other instrument or by recourse to the Court; it prescribed the procedure to be observed, and laid down a few simple general rules, taken from the English law, respecting the considerations to be observed on the appointment of guardians by the Court. With respect to European British subjects the law had been found either on the charters of the High Courts and the principles of the English law, and the rules and procedure observed by those Courts, or on the British Minors' Act of 1874. The Legislature with respect to guardians of minors not belonging to that class was, as the honourable member had already said, to be found in several Acts and fragments of Acts, and in the regulations of the Bengal Act of 1858 which was also in force in British Burmah and elsewhere. The Act of 1864 applied to the Bombay Presidency, and followed, with some variations, the Bengal Act of 1858. For Madras there did not appear to be any Act corresponding to the last-named Acts; but several scattered provisions having reference to guardians were to be found in the regulations which went to make up the Bombay Code. There was also the general Act of 1855, extending to the whole of British India, and, lastly, there were the numerous local Acts constituting Courts of Wards for the different provinces, and defining their powers and duties. The proposals which were now about to be made had originated in some correspondence between the Governments of India and Bombay in 1881. The latter Government then directed the attention to certain defects in the Act of 1864, and suggested amendments in order to remove the difficulties experienced in the administration of minors' estates. The Legislative Department fully admitted the justice of the criticisms of the Bombay Government, but found that several of them applied, not only to Bombay and Bengal, but also that there was room for improvement in the different Acts in force in the Central Provinces. The honourable member had himself been of opinion that the best way of dealing with the matter would be to extend the European British Minors' Act of 1874 to the whole of British India and Presidency Towns, and to all the classes to which the Indian Succession Act applied; and to repeal the other Acts, and supersede them by an Act which should extend throughout the whole of British India, those two general Acts, one of which applied to British born subjects, and the other to people governed by their own personal law. However, before bringing any such proposals before the Council, he had thought it advisable to consult the local authorities, and a considerable time had elapsed before replies could be obtained to inquiries. The reply of the Calcutta High Court, for instance, had not reached the Legislative Department till last year. The replies which had been received were of the greatest possible value, and had been most carefully considered in preparing the measure which he had now the honour to ask leave to introduce. In some respects they had induced him to modify the conclusions he had previously been disposed to come to. The proposal to make the law uniform in the different provinces had generally approved of. Some high authorities, however, like Sir Charles Turner, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Advocate-General Paul, and others, thought that the original proposals did not go far enough in the direction of uniformity, and that it was possible and practicable to have one law for all classes of the populat on; and, on further consideration, the honourable member thought they were right. Of course, nothing was further from his intention than to interfere with Hindoo and Mahomedan family customs, or to attempt to assimilate the personal laws of either of those communities. The British Minors' Act was capable of being made applicable to Europeans as well as Hindoos and Mahomedans. The honourable member had taken as his model the European British Minors' Act of 1874 as the latest and fullest of all the Indian enactments on the subject, and had endeavoured to frame an Act which would be applicable to all classes of the community, whilst containing a few provisions limited in application to particular classes. The Bill would supersede the Acts of 1858, 1864, and 1871, the Madras Act of 1858, and the European Minors' Act of 1874; but it would neither supersede nor repeal enactments relating to the different Courts of Wards. It would relate only to such guardians as are appointed or recognised by the ordinary

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

REUTER'S closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date report more movements than usual on the last day of the week. Not in stocks, which are unaltered throughout, but in general produce. In Wheat the London arrival quotations show an advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter, and in Cotton the Liverpool prices for Americans to arrive exhibit a further decline of 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. The effect on the staple here has been comparatively. We are no doubt duller in tone, but sellers do not give any indication of an increased desire to sell. The coming Holi holidays no doubt account for this in some measure, but only partially, the real cause of the firmness being due to a belief amongst native dealers in an after advance based on the less favourable crop accounts from Guzerat. Throughout the districts prices are all considerably above the Bombay level, with the result that some of leading shroffs find it to their apparent advantage to sell *sutta* contracts up-country and buy Cotton here. This produces an abnormal state of things, dealers being better buyers than exporters. Good Bhownugger it is said was sold by an European firm this morning at Rs. 172½, which is probably Rs. 5 per candy better than could be got for it in Europe, but at the close of the market we hear of a native dealer having bought in at Rs. 174, which is a pretty fair indication of how things are at the moment. To sum up the position at the close, we should call Bengals and Omras steady, Broach quiet, Bhownugger if anything tending firmer at the following quotations :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals Ready	152	163	166
Omras, Omra Contract	168		
Do. (staple cotton)	171		
Broach, ready	196		199 best.
Do. deliver y April	194		196
Dhollera-Bhownugger April	174	180	189
Do do. May	173	179	188

WHEAT is very firm. There has been business doing to-day at the following quotations, which exporters professed themselves unable to pay on Saturday, say—

No. 1 Peasy	Rs. 3 14-6	to Rs. 3-15
No. 1 Gleb Delhi	,, 3 12-0	per cwt May
Read Delhi	,, 3 8-6	delivery.
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3 12-0	

LINSEED still shows an upward tendency, and we quote March at Rs. 6-8, May at Rs. 6-3 per cwt.

FREIGHTS keep steady at if anything slightly stiffer rates for ready, but unaltered for forward loading. The s. s. Darien is reported fixed for Hull, March loading, at 20s. new scale, and the s. s. Dunbar for May loading, United Kingdom or Continent, at 22s. 6d., per ton. Current quotations are :—

	Ready	Cotton.
Liverpool	,,	21-3
London	,,	20-0
Open Charter	,,	20-0 to 21-3
Havre	,,	21-3
Dunkirk	,,	20-0
Antwerp	,,	20-0 to 21-3
Marseilles	,,	20-0
Trieste, Venice	,,	28-9 at 3s.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	21,08,488
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	4,93,929
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	18,09,543
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	38,34 1
Loans	Dec.	,,	22,685
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	5,58,886
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	11,06,519
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	5,42,458

Notwithstanding this reduction of 5½ lakhs in the Cash Balance, the actual movements are again more favourable, the real decrease in trade requirements being 13 lakhs. The outside market however is in no way affected, and rates of discount show no special tendency either way, advances on Government Paper being still obtainable at 5 to 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—On the strength of the recovery of 1-16d. in Bar Silver in London on Saturday, the market for sterling opened very steady, and a fair amount of private bills being offered rates practically advanced 1-32d. for Credits during the afternoon. In the morning a fair business was done in 3 months' Credits for March-April delivery 1s. 6¼d., and for May at 1s. 6 3-32d., but 1s. 6 5-32d. and 1s. 6¼d. were the quotations at the close. The demand for remittance is still almost a dead letter, nor is there any indication of buyers responding to a slight advance in Bank Bills. We quote :—

Bank drafts on demand	1s. 5 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 5 15-16d. 31-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Credits	1s. 6 1-8d. 5-32d.	,,
Francs	,, ,, ,,	,,
	191.	,,

GOVERMENT PAPER is rather steadier at Rs. 97 7-16d. for Fours and Rs. 100⅞ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are dull all round. Spinning and Weaving Mills in some instances are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Press Companies are steady. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are down to Rs. 3,050. Reuter telegraphs that the Agra Bank, Ld., have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, £26,000 having been taken from the Reserve Fund to meet losses. The losses referred to are understood to have been incurred in the further East a year ago.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	20,000	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	42,000		all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras		500	all	5 do.	567½
		500			
EXCHANGE BANKS.	10,000	£	£		
Agra Bank		100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shanghai B.	10 0 0				
Corporation		$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,32			5 pct.	115
		250			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 c.	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	150	Rs. 15	150
Bapoji Co. Ld.	2,625	100	100	Rs. 2½	142
Barton & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	165	Rs. 2½	185
Do. New issue	500	00	100	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.		500	100	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	6 p.c.	
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	710
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,25[illegible]	100	100	..	289
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 6	123
Do. (2nd issue)	2,000	62	375	225	122
Do. (3rd issue)		62	375	45	3,050
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	760
Bombay Marine Insurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	..
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	20		950
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	100	100		75xd
Pearse and Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	8 p. a.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	60	Rs. 16	91
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	,000	1,000	Rs. 100	305
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	3,62
Royal Flour Mills Co. Ld.	2,500	100	50		78
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 53	
Telephone Co. Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 8	80
Tramway & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	500	Re. 1	11½
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 110	1,155
Western India Flour Mills	00	175	100	Rs. 1	175
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 p.c	1 30xd
					205

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th March, as compared with the statement of the 6th March :—

LIABILITIES.	March 6. Rs.	March 13. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,61,510	41,53,052
do. do. at Branches	22,45,254	27,09,183
Other Deposits	1,80,94,277	1,99,03,920
Post Bills	16,603	19,006
Cash Credits undrawn	4,08,388	3,72,560
	3,95,26,162	3,96,57,721
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	31,62,326	31,35,920
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	19,04,684	19,61,956
Loans, on Security of do	27,39,169	27,07,097
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2000	2,474
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,71,96 300	1,77,55,386
Bullion	28,744	28,891
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,15,578	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,85,000	3,10,578
Cash Balances with Correspondence	5,69,884	5,76,403
Cash and Currency Notes	1,36,21,474	1,30,79,016
	3,95,26,162	3,96,57,721

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brig Fano, 227 tons, Capt M N Nortensen, sails to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship County of York, 447 tons, Captain, R Wylie, sails to-day for Aden and Havre via Canal with a general cargo, Mr Arcott and Mr. Norfolk as first-class passengers, and 7 deck.

THE steam-ship Gelert, 1,107 tons, Captain R. Winter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, March 4, with a cargo of timber. She is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship River Indus, 2,285 tons, Capt Murray, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool, Feb 7, with a cargo of 3,623 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs W & A Graham & Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Capt E Cobbett, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Glasgow, Feb 11, brought a general cargo and Mr Henry R. Hogles as passenger.

THE B I S N. Co's steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Capt J. M. Simpson, sails to-day for Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Coudrand Mr. C Lacy and 4 children, native officer, and 63 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Mecca, 567 tons, Capt J Mc Gwin, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Mozambique, 6th Feb, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgn-Major Weir, Dr MacIntyre, and 46 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH MARCH.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Atrato	2064	.....	K	
,, Lilburn Tower	1891	R. T. Power	A Pontoon B	Boyts, Craig & Co.
,, Clan Cameron	1585	.....	G	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1739	Geo. Pearse	M	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Auretta	1729	.....	L	
,, Flamsteed	1289	John Robertson.	Q	Boyts, Craig &
,, Brankelow	1660	.....	O	Co.
,, Arabia	2314	.....	B	W. A. Graham & Co.
,, Principia	1789	R. L. Webster	E	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Dunedin	1417	.....	A	
,, Australia	2137	.....	D	P & O Company
,, Sumatra	1406	.....	C	Do.
,, Sorrento	1775	.....	N	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Algoma	1892	Jas. Ranton	H	
,, City of Canterbury	2090	.....	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co. Finlay Muir & Co
,, C. Buchanan	1912	Cobbett		

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
15	Gelert (s)	Winter	Moulmein, March 4.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Commilla, Simpson, for Busreh.
,, County of York, Wylie, for Havre.
Brig Fano, Nortensen, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Buchanan, for Muscatlee.
,, Darien, for Liverpool.
,, Empress, for Havre.
Barque Gustee Metzler, for Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 15.

FROM LONDON.

Coodiana s—8 cases whisky and 1 case invalid's port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Australia s—4 cases whisky, King, King and Co; 100 cases beer, Tescher and Co; 3 cases aniline dye, S Popat; 25 cases aniline dye and 5 barrels sarsaparilla, C Ramji; 5 bales printing paper, the *Times of India*.
Siam s—12 cases varnish of sorts, T Parjoolakhoy.
Surat s—12 cases aniline dye, F Tailuckchund.
Laipoora s—121 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases and 20 kegs medicine other sorts, G Sumeoddin and Co; 5 cases writing paper, A A Rahim and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—80 cases wine, W and Graham; 150 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—5 hogsheads beer, D Jadabhoy.
Kirby Hall s—408 bundles sheet iron, M Oomersey.
Inconiva s—14 cases stout, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Clan Cameron s—310 buddles sheet iron, V Osman.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—3 packages Chinese blue, L Sumsoodin; 71 packages glassware, S Abdullaily; 93 packages glassware, S Bilimia; 30 packages glassware, Haji Sowji; 50 cases matones, A Blaschock and Co; 39 bales printing paper, H Dawood Bowla; 250 boxes candles, E Sumsoodin and Co.
Atrato s—115 kegs iron wire nails, Abdul Hussen Jeewanji; 20 bales straw board, C Fleming and Co.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—250 barrels alum, C Ramjee.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—MARCH 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Penthesilia s—615 cwts myrabolams, L Dowsee.
Kirby Hall s—164 bales cotton, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales hemp, V. Veerjee; 40 bales cotton, G Ramjee.
Arabia s—300 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 30 bales wool, B Ghewarchand; 47 bales wool, M Peraj; 212 bales hemp, Nasserwanjee Jehangeer and J Hemraj and Co; 50 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lalpoora s—3,035 cwts linseed, Halli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,31[illegible] cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 cwts dry ginger, Dewjee.
Flamsteed s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co; 16 cwts bristles, Lang, Moir and Co; 24 cases chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 30 cwts deer horns, J M Remedtools; 90 cwts dry ginger, S Baboochund; 8 cwts ivory, M Haji Adamji; 3 bales hides, F M Rahimbhoy; 4 cwts ivory, J Haji Abdul Raman; 68 cwts deer horns, Sulliman Hasson; 1088 cwts indigo, K Dwarkadass; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 115 cwts dry ginger, and 100 cwts turmeric, Sons Ramjee; 40 cwts chutney and 25 cwts pickle, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 800 cwts rapeseed, Nursee Khuttow; 1,000 cwts wheat, Khetsee Jaya; 165 cwts turmeric and 21 cwts dry ginger, C Dhunjibhoy Patel; 13 bales skins, J Purdhan; 96 cwts dry ginger, Lalji Soorji; 96 cwts dry ginger, Moolji Jaitna; 7 cwts ivory, Dossabaee; 3,001 cwts turmeric, J Chapsee; 113 cwts indigo, A R Abdul Cader; 25 bales hides, L Ludha; 112 cwts olibanum, H Laljee; 9 bales skins, M Abdulla.
City of Canterbury s—3,001 cwts linseed, 1,000½ cwts groundnuts and 1,501 cwts barley, A Blaschock and Co; 647 cwts groundnuts, Moolji Jaitha; 3,001 cwts linseed, E D Sasson, 3,085 cwts linseed, Halli Bros; 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dunedin s—3,000 cwts myrabollams, Halli Bros; 1,180 cwts linseed, H K Ragunath and Co; 1,999 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts bone meal, G Nanji.
Sorrento s—2,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts, linseed, K Luckmidass 4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 1,250 cwts linseed, H R Raghunath and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Miranda s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Clan Cameron s—1,050 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sorrento s—1 bale skin, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Atrato s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton Halli Bros; 1,660 cwts rapeseed, D P Batha and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Algoma s—3,498 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 52 cwts nuxvomica and 12 cwts cubebs, F Hurst; 1,857 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 14 cwts castor oil, Dossa Kirpaul.

FOR GENOA.

Brankelow s—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Auretta s—100 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brankelow s—1,300 cwts groundnuts, Benn, Ashley and Co
Carlton Tower s—4,400 cwts seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—165 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Vulkart Bros; 420 cwts myrabolams, Punnett and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Halli Bros; 300 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir an Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Lilburn Tower s—550 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co. 485 bales cotton, Killick Nixon, and Co; 87 cwts gum, B Patoohung.

FOR VENICE.

Lilburn Tower s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co 110 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Nizam s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co 165 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Lalpoora s—31 cwts black pepper, E L Moolchund; 150 cwts coffee, Haji Ahmed Hassen; 63 cwts coffee and 3 cwts Madras indigo, M C M Misree; 9 cwts dry ginger, turmeric, coffee, and black pepper, H M E and Aga Mirza Kairawanee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Empress of India s—66 bales cotton, J Jainaran.
Madura s—157 bales cotton, Ramjidas Luckmondas; 200 bales cotton, R Luckmidas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, D Ramsoovir; 71 bales cotton, R Bandidur; 203 bales cotton, S Ramcoovur; 100 bales cotton, M Tunsookrai; 132 bales cotton, S Fakeerchund; 625 cwts sharkfins and 32 cwts fi-hmaws, C Ebraun; 132 cwts sharkfins, 31 cwts fishmaws and 400 cwts sandalwood, Peerbhoy; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 73 bales twist, C Ebraun and Co; 150 cwts sandalwood and 200 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 25 cwts twist, J Ally Sheerazee; 125 cwts twist, D P Marker.

FOR SHANGAI.

Sumatra s—120 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
[See our illustrated price-list free by post.
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YOU are invited to have your eyes tested; you will then know if you require glasses.
Mr. Lazarus only supplies glasses after examination, and providing there is any defect.
The sight of one eye is very often different to that of the other, requiring, of course, distinctly different lenses.
The position of the lenses depend entirely on the nature of the optical defect, and this can only be attained by properly fitting frames.
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Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
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IN AID OF
LADY REAY'S MEDICAL WOMEN FUND.
SATURDAY, 20th MARCH.
To commence at 9 o'clock
RESERVED SEATS, Rs. 4.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

II.—WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FOURTH of a Series of SIX LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the Year 1885-86, *will be delivered in the University Library, on THURSDAY, the* 18*th March,* 1886, *at* 5-15 *p.m.*

SUBJECT—*Latin and Greek.*

The Noun Inflections in Sanskrit, Greek and Latin.

LECTURER—*R. H. Gunion, B.A.*

The Lectures are open to the Public.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th March, 1886.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

GARRETT—March 10, at Kurnool, the wife of A H Garrett, Executive Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACKINNON—GAVIN—March 4, at St John's Church, Muzaffernagar, by the Rev J Spear, Phillip Walter, son of the late John Mackinnon, of Mussoorie, to Alice May, daughter of the late Rev J T A Gavin, Chaplain.

DEATHS.

BRETTON—March 9, at 18, Gora Chand's Road, Entally, Alfred M Bretten, aged 38 years.
CHESTNEY—March 6, at Roorkee, Sergeant-Major J P Chesney, Royal Engineers.
COLEY—March 9, at Hoolas, Charlotte Dougal, the only child of Osborne Richard, and Mary Josephine Coley, aged 9 months.
PERCY—March 11, at "Dulce Domum," Bangalore, Henry William FitzMaurice Percy, late Presidency Postmaster, Madras, aged 58 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1886.

THE Report of the Government of Bombay on the opium trade in 1884-85 gave prominence to the fact that the prices quoted in the China market in that year were so little higher than those in Bombay, that it would not possibly have been profitable to export opium from this port to China if the quotations were correct. An explanation of the discrepancy was sought in the assumption that there must have been an error in the quotations. But, if we are rightly informed, there was no error, but a very solid fact in a statement which pointed to the conclusion that much of the opium trade which has its outlet in Bombay has of late been carried on at a loss. Such has been the result of the business of exporters of Malwa opium for some time past, and the fact is one which the Government of India are not likely to disregard. We cannot find in a growth of the principles of the Anti-Opium League amongst the population of the Chinese Empire an explanation of the serious falling off in the price of Malwa opium on the Chinese market. The demand for opium is greater than ever, but the supply more than keeps up with it, the increased production in China itself having been more than sufficient to meet the growing needs of the Chinese for a commodity which it used to be the fashion to speak of as having been forced upon them by the British Government. Nor is it in regard to the quantity of opium which the Chinese produce that they are beginning to narrow the circle within which the Indian drug can have a free course. The quality of the indigenous drug is said to be perceptibly improving, and the margin of advantage on the score which the foreign article has hitherto enjoyed is correspondingly contracting. Seeing that the Indian opium starts under the double disadvantage of having to pay internal dues as well as import duties, the prospects of the trade are anything but encouraging. The recent increase of the *lekin*, or transit dues, from Rs. 198 to Rs. 363 per chest, has added seriously to the difficulty of competing with the indigenous drug, which pays nothing when it is consumed in the place of production, and which pays only half as much as the foreign drug when it is moved from one province to another. Nor is the inventory of disadvantages even yet complete. Besides the duty at the port of entry, and the *lekin* duty on transit into the interior, a further impost in the form of octroi is laid upon the Indian drug before it reaches the consumer's hands. This varies in amount from fifteen to twenty-five taels per chest, and though it is the "last straw," it is a tolerably heavy one. It is no wonder that the opium trade reports which come from China are increasingly unsatisfactory, and that it is in contemplation to approach the Government of India on the subject.

The sudden and considerable increase in the *lekin* duty is a matter regarding which the British Government have no treaty right to complain. The Treaty of Tientsin, while it fixed the customs duty upon foreign opium at thirty taels the chest, made no stipulation as to the rate of *lekin*. This was left so entirely at the discretion of the Chinese Government—or rather at the discretion of their rapacious and unscrupulous provincial subordinates—that the Marquis Tseng, when proposing to Lord Granville that it be fixed at eighty taels, represented this as simply a voluntary restriction of its power of unlimited taxation. Even now the trade is not secure against this "power of unlimited taxation" which the Chinese Ambassador claimed, and which Lord Granville, with characteristic kindness of heart, tacitly admitted. The agreement of last July did, indeed, carry with it the promise of better things. The *lekin* duty, instead of being collected *en route* as the foreign opium passed from one province to another, was to be collected at the port of entry by the officers of the Imperial Customs Service, who, being Europeans, could be trusted to levy equitably and to hand over to the Imperial Government all they had received. This was, on the face of it, an infinitely more satisfactory arrangement than the one it was meant to displace. It seemed to ensure regularity and honesty in the assessment of the transit dues. But the arrangement was deceptive. The trader was under a delusion when he thought that having cleared the Custom Home and paid his eight taels per chest *lekin* duty, there was no further barrier to pass. When the terms of the agreement came to be looked into, it turned out that the eighty taels franked the opium from the port of entry to the place of consumption in the interior, but that it left it open to the authorities in the place of consumption in the interior to put upon it such further duty as the necessities of local finance and of the Mandarins might prescribe. The agreement, as an achievement in negotiation, was a triumph for Chinese diplomacy, for the advantages secured by it were all on one side. It would have secured to the Imperial Government revenue which under the existing arrangement had soaked into the soil of provincial administration; it would have largely increased the opium revenue, and in return for this advantage no overt concession had been made to the other side. It looked, indeed, very much like a contract "without consideration," and therefore as an unreal contract, which could not and would not stand. But to some of the Powers who were not parties to it there seemed no difficulty in reading into it a sufficient "consideration." The British acquisition of Port Hamilton had recently been accomplished, and Germany and her neighbours might see in that a very good reason why England should make a concession to China without getting anything in return. Besides, China had lately shown in her encounters with France that she had in her at least the makings of a military power, and Mr. Colquhoun was not the only politician at the time who had conceived the idea that she might some day be of service to us as an ally against Russia or whomsoever else we might have to meet in Eastern or East-Central Asia. Or it may be that by some rare stroke of political divination people of the Foreign Office foresaw a time when England and China would become near neighbours in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, so that it might be worth while to pay by a concession about opium for the complacency of the Chinese Government regarding some possible claim in the valley of the Irrawady.

This is the conjectural view of the matter, it is true, but it helps us to understand the frame of mind in which Germany and the other Treaty Powers have, by declining to recognise the agreement of last July, relegated it to what a cynical historian speaks of as "the limbo of solemn sheepskins of the universe." The agreement has come to nothing through the refusal of the Powers to ratify it, and the situation to-day is that of the *status quo ante*, plus an augmented transit duty to vex the souls of traders, who find it hard to hold out against the increasing competition of the native-grown drug. It is perhaps not worse than it would have been had the agreement come into operation; but it is unsatisfactory enough, and the export merchants, if they decide upon approaching the Government of India in the matter, will certainly have a grievance to go upon. But the answer of the Government will be determined very largely by considerations derived from their own experience. The Government of India are, in Bengal, collectors and dealers in opium, much as the great Bombay houses are in Malwa and Rajputana, though with this difference, that they sell in Calcutta, instead of consigning to Shanghai. But they cannot be out of touch of the vicissitudes of the China market, even if they never appear in it themselves. They are the purveyors of six millions' sterling worth of opium for China, and they must be not much less sensitive to its changes and discouragements as those who appear in the market as direct shippers. They cannot be indifferent to the influences which are adversely affecting that portion of the opium trade which has its gathering ground in Malwa and its outlet in Bombay, and which yields more than two and a half millions sterling to the revenue of India at an infinitesimally small cost. Perhaps Sir Auckland Colvin may be inclined to throw light on the question next week.

AN irate school-manager writes to us :—"The Educational Department is at it again. Here we are in the middle of March, and within a fortnight of the end of the official year, and yet the annual report of the last official year is not yet made public! 'Every school-boy' knows that Mr. Lee-Warner's report was printed last August, and that the printed copies have been lying in a godown for six blessed months, simply because the young man in the Secretariat who has been told off to write the few *jejune* paragraphs about it, which they call the 'resolution,' cannot give up his tennis for even one morning. I can assure him it would not take more than half-an-hour, and that no one will read it even when it is written, except to see whether any one in particular gets butter or pepper. In the meantime we do want to see how the various schools have done, and how our own look in comparison with each other, and it is simply scandalous that a volume which, if issued in time, is of the greatest practical value to all persons concerned in education, whether missionary education or other, should be withheld in this exasperating and idiotic fashion for no reason whatever. Do for any sake stir them up!" If our correspondent's facts are correct there does appear to be good ground of complaint. Why should the publication of the annual report of the Department await the issue of a Government Resolution upon it? There are other reviewers in the world besides the "young man" of the Secretariat, and if the report were published as soon as printed, the labours of the official reviewers would be considerably lightened by the non-officials. One thing is quite certain, that to delay the publication of the official report of the year's proceedings in such a matter as education, until the events commented on have lost all interest, and have been superseded by matters of fresher interest, is to deprive the report of half its value. To delay the issue of a report eleven and a half months after the close of the official year of which it treats, and upwards of six months after it is printed and ready for issue, is not a bad illustration of "how not to do it."

THE announcements which Reuter makes to-day are almost as clear as a despatch in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, MARCH 14.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has received instructions from Lord Rosebery (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) that the British army of occupation in Egypt is to be reduced by six regiments.

THE OUTPOSTS OF THE NILE ARMY.

The British Government has proposed that the British outposts be withdrawn to Assouan, and that Egyptian troops occupy Wady Halfa.

Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha has not yet assented to this proposal, believing that it would necessitate the despatch of large Egyptian reinforcements to take the place of the British troops.

FIGHTING NEAR SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, MARCH 14.

A body of Friendlies who were out foraging in the direction of Hasheen came across a force of rebels, whom they attacked and routed, inflicting a loss on them of thirty in killed.

THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 14.

No meeting of the Conference took place yesterday as was arranged, and the date for the first sitting has not yet been fixed. The cause of the delay is owing to Russia disputing the wording of the Protocol.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

The Treaty of Peace concluded by the Delegates at Bucharest has been ratified by Prince Milan, the Sultan and Prince Alexander, respectively.

MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH PROGRAMME.

LONDON, MARCH. 15.

Mr. Gladstone has submitted to the Cabinet his proposals in respect to Ireland, which it is reported consist of the expropriation of landlords at a cost of £200,000,000 and the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

Monsieur Richard, the present popular Governor of the French Establishments in India, has just left by wire that he is to be transferred to the Governorship of Bourbon.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A ZEMINDAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 15.

On Saturday morning, Mr. French, solicitor for the prosecution, withdrew his application about one of the prisoners being pardoned as approver, and said that the prosecution could afford to lose the 11th, 13th, 13th and 14th prisoners.

Mr. Pole, Barrister, for the defence then cross-examined the four prosecution witnesses with a view to show enmity between the zemindar and the witnesses. This was done with the object of inducing the Court to admit the zemindar to bail, pending enquiry at the Sessions,

Mr. Turner, the Magistrate, was of opinion that the case was a strong one. He said he would give the zemindar time till Monday to move the Sessions Court for bail. The case was adjourned till Monday.

On Saturday evening, the prisoners were called and asked to plead to the charge. Seventeen of the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Nothing being shown against 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th prisoners, they were acquitted. The 16th prisoner pleaded guilty, and made a confession in which he stated that the zemindar employed him and others to dacoit Mr. Garstin. It gives a detailed account of the conspiracy, and how the deed was committed. Mr. French applied to add a charge of attempting to commit murder. The magistrate said that he would frame the charge on Monday, and give the zemindar time till evening to apply for bail to the Sessions Judge.

On the 5th instant, Colonel Kilgour, of the police, went to Bodynaickanoor by order of Government, with the object of enquiring into the alleged acts of oppression and misrule by the zemindar. About sixty complaints were made to him.

Another case has just been committed to the Sessions, in which the prosecutor alleges that the defendants, who are the zemindar's servants, destroyed his crops for his refusal to join in the Garstin conspiracy.

MADURA, MARCH 15.

This morning, Mr. Turner drew up a charge of dacoity and attempting to murder, and of causing grievous hurt to Mr. Garstin against the first twelve prisoners. The zemindar and Vellaya are charged with abetting dacoity. Mr. Turner said that as far as he was concerned he was of opinion that the zemindar ought not be released on bail.

The prisoners were committed to stand their trial at the next sessions at Madura, which commences on the 5th proximo. Application was made later on, before Mr. Weir, Sessions Judge, to admit the zemindar to bail pending trial, but the application was refused, and orders were made committing the Bodynaickanoor zemindar into custody at once. Mr. Weir said it was a very serious case

THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 15.

General Sakharam Martund, of Indore, visited the Poona Native Institution this afternoon, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Choice dialogues in English and Sanskrit were gone through, after which followed a congratulatory address and speech. In reply, the General said he took keen interest in education, and eulogized the educational policy of Maharaja Holkar and his Government. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the General.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MARCH 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

ADEN, MARCH 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, MARCH. 15.

H.M.S. Bacchante left for Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ " "	79¾
5 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	101⅞
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	46½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, Aperfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Birest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 14.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY, March 15.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	86·8
6 p.m.	83·4

THE balloting which closed at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday last for the election of three gentlemen to act on the Port Trust Board from the 1st proximo, resulted in the return of Messrs. J. L. Symons (of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.) and F. D. Parker (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.) For the third vacancy an equal number of votes having been registered for Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and L. R. W. Forrest, those gentlemen had to be balloted for again. The voting took place yesterday afternoon, and the result was declared in favor of Mr. S. D. Sassoon (of Messrs David Sassoon & Co.)

LAST night M. Remenyi performed at the Gaiety Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Frank Weston, the manager. The great violinist repeated his former triumphs and fairly astonished the audience by his wonderful manipulation of the instrument. To-night, M. Remenyi will perform under the patronage of the Governor and Lady Reay.

MR. CORDERY, the Resident at Hyderabad, will go home on leave in the beginning of May. It has not yet been decided who is to act for him.

CAPTAIN HEXT, R.N., Director of the Indian Marine, returns to Bombay in a day or two from Calcutta. Captain Hext proceeds to England on three months' privilege leave in May, when it is understood, Captain Carew, the Deputy-Director, will take charge of the Director's Office in Bombay, and Captain Campbell, I.N., will act for Captain Carew at Kidderpore.

IT is considered probable that Dr. Scully, Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, is likely to succeed Mr. F. W. Peterson, Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint. Next year Mr. Peterson is likely to be posted to the Bombay Assay Office, and Dr. Scully to be confirmed in the Bengal Presidency.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL.B., of the Middle Temple, lately of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, made the usual declaration as a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 12th inst. was 51·20 and 35·10, respectively, as compared with 53·00 and 38·80 in the corresponding week last year.

THE Supreme Legislative Council of India will meet for the last time in Calcutta, during the present Session, on Friday next.

THE Indian climate has not been kind to the genial "G. A. S." Ever since his arrival in Calcutta from Australia some weeks ago, Mr. Sala has been suffering from a severe attack of fever. He is now, however, convalescent, though he has been advised to abandon his projected Indian tour. Mr. Sala sails home in the Baliarat on the 21st instant.

IT is reported at Gaya that the Rance of Tikari will shortly, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, be restored to the possession of the real and personal property left by her late grandmother, which a few months ago was taken possession of by the Court of Wards.

MR. F. R. HOGG, Director-General of the Post Office, and his deputy, Mr. Sheridan, are expected to pay a visit of inspection to Madras some time this month, before the former proceeds to Simla.

THE Indian Marine will be reinforced by two new vessels towards the end of this year. The first of these, the Dalhousie, being built at Messrs. Caird and Co.'s yard on the Clyde, is intended for trooping. They will be about 1,400 tons, 250 H. P. nominal, and fitted to carry 600 men. She is to be completed about the end of August, and will probably sail in September or early in October for Bombay. The other vessel, the Cornwallis, is a paddle despatch boat to replace the Amberwitch for political work in the Persian Gulf. She will be of light draft, 900 tons burden, and 250 H. P., and is to be completed in September.

A CALCUTTA paper suggests that an experienced mechanical engineer should be deputed to Mandalay to take stock of the machinery belonging to the late Burmese Government. It is stated that the authority of an officer who has visited the different workshops, if they can be so called, that the amount of machinery, much of it modern, and all imported by the ex-King's father, is almost incredible, and must have cost crores of rupees. There is a cotton mill complete that has never been run, Nasmyh's hammers of great size, lathes and all kinds of mining and other machinery, a greater part of which has not been erected, lying about rusting in the jungle, and in all sorts of out-of-the way corners.

THE troopship Clive has arrived in Calcutta from Burmah with a number of interesting trophies which have been presented to the Viceroy by General Prendergast. Among the trophies are two guns mounted on old-fashioned field carriages. Both guns and carriages have been gilt, but much of the gilding is now worn off. They probably originally belonged to some European Power. The guns would carry a four pound shot, but the bores are honeycombed, and it would be a dangerous experiment to fire them now with a full charge. There is also a large bronze gun about eight feet in length, handsomely ornamented at the muzzle, trunnion band, breech, and neck-ring. Another smaller piece about five feet in length, also in bronze, represents a dragon, the winged head being at the muzzle, with eyes and teeth complete. The scales on the body, serrated spinal column, and barbed tail are all handsomely carved to represent the mythical animal. There were two small gilt jingals and a curious revolver jingal, probably the invention of a Burmese gunsmith. Attached to the breech, of the piece horizontally is an iron disc about 14 inches in diameter and 2½ inches thick. This is pierced with eight chambers of about an inch in diameter, each having its vent hole on the upper surface. This disc is revolved by hand, and a catch spring stops it as each chamber comes into position. The idea is ingenious, but the fitting of the revolving breech-piece is not such as to inspire confidence in the gunner. Beside the guns, there are two handsome pagoda bells or gongs, as they are made without tongues, weighing several hundredweights each. The metal is almost white; and as the devotees amongst the Burmese women used to propitiate their Phoongyees by giving up their ornaments when these bells were cast, it is probable that a very large proportion of silver enters into their composition.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN has no doubt been gratified to know that the yield of opium this season promises to be as plentiful as that of last season. According to the latest reports, the produce of the Patna Agency is estimated at 54,000 maunds, and that of the Benares Agency at 72,500 maunds. The total produce is estimated to be about 1,26,500 maunds, which is equal to about 75,000 chests. If to this quantity, the 30,000 chests, already held as a reserve stock, be added the quantity available for sale would amount to 105,000 chests, independent of the 14,000 maunds of crude opium kept over out of the last year's produce at the Patna Agency. "This crude opium," says a Calcutta paper, "will be utilized in the manufacture of excise opium and in the preparation of *Lewis*, which is used in making the shells of the opium cakes. It was decided by Sir John Strachey that the reserve stock of opium should on no account exceed 30,000 chests, or half the number of chests to be sold in a year. The same is evidently the opinion of Sir Auckland Colvin as would appear from the disinclination which he expressed in the last Budget statement to provide expenditure for the keeping of a large reserve stock. Be that as it may, even if Government keep 40,000 chests as a reserve stock, there would still be a balance of about 65,000 chests for sale in 1887. The highest number ever sold by the Government in past years has been 64,000 chests. With these large stocks on hand the Government of India has an opportunity such as may never occur again, of flooding the market, and thus dealing a blow at the local Chinese industry by which our second greatest source of revenue is now being placed in imminent jeopardy."

Truth advocates retrenchment by the reduction of the salaries of Cabinet Ministers. "The average Cabinet Minister is a man who does not even pretend to be a statesman. Provided that he holds his tongue at Cabinet Councils, gets up his replies in the House of Commons with due care, and can state the case of his department in the House when called upon to do so, he does no mischief, and, if he be intelligent, may possibly do good. Five thousand pounds per annum, however, is far too high pay for this sort of thing. It will, perhaps, be said that, without this high pay, men will not be found of sufficient intelligence to accept these posts. My answer is, that men who make high pay the condition of acceptance are not worth having. In every Cabinet there are one or more statesmen. They do not look to the pay. The others—the mechanics jumping-cat politicians—are too expensive bargains for the plain reason that equally good men can be obtained for less."

Vanity Fair calls the present Government "a collection of old cripples and young adventurers; but that which is perhaps the most remarkable about it is that, with the exception of Lords spencer and Rosebery, it is a Cabinet of very needy men. Mr. Gladstone's poverty is notorious; Mr. Childers cannot subsist upon his pension of £2,000 a year; Lord Kimberley is a poor Peer; Sir William Harcourt insisted so long on the redemption of the promise (still unredeemed) to make him Chancellor, because he was forced to have regard to the salary and the pension thereto attached; Lord Granville is of extravagant habits, which render official salary an object; and Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Morley are all men without property; while Mr. Chamberlain's wealth is far less than is usually credited to him."

THE French doctors are about to try an extremely interesting, and it may be a very memorable, experiment. Although the Germans call consumption *Die Englische Krankheit*, yet it is well known that the French also suffer severely. In Paris alone the mortality from phthisis in a couple of months has amounted to more than a thousand. It is proposed to get subscriptions for a series of experiments, to be conducted on a large scale over a considerable area and for a period sufficiently prolonged to make the results trustworthy. The principle of inoculation, which, under M. Pasteur's recent discoveries, has been received with such extraordinary favour by French professional men, is to be tested in this new direction. The attenuated virus will be communicated to such animals as seem likely subjects for the experiment. The influences of climate will be tested by the establishment of different stations for these tentative researches and operations. Thus it is proposed to have one on the northern coast near Boulogne, another in the warmer temperature of the Riviera; and to study all the varieties of result which may be obtained by the location of these little hospitals on mountain and valley, seashore and inland, wood and plain. Records would be kept of the different experiments and a journal devoted to chronicling them. Several of the most eminent French specialists, and notably Doctors Cornil, Bouchard, Potain, and Grancher, have already promised their aid, and 3,000f. has already been contributed. The society, addressing itself chiefly to experiments on live animals by inoculation, would also study to effect the alleviation of phthisis by the destruction of microbes.

THE expenses of Lord Mayor's Day, including the dinner, and the show itself, amount to about £5,000.

DR. SIMPSON, the new Health Officer of Calcutta, is highly spoken of in quarters where something ought to be known of him. The *Lancet* speaks as follows of his work at Aberdeen:—"Dr. Simpson has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for Calcutta. This is an important and valuable appointment, and he is to be congratulated on receiving this well merited recognition of the excellent work he had done in Sanitary Science during the past five years. Since he has been at Aberdeen, the death-rate has gradually decreased, and last year it reached the lowest figure ever recorded for the city."

MILITARY NEWS.

COMMANDANTS of Volunteer corps are authorized to grant short leave, including privilege leave, to the extent of three months, to officers under their command.

IT has been notified, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, that a step in honorary rank may be granted while serving to a Lieutenant-Colonel or Major of Volunteers who has served a period of 25 years as a commissioned officer in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or the Volunteer Forces, and to a Captain of Volunteers who has served a period of 20 years in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or the Volunteer Forces. Subaltern Officers will not be granted a step of honorary rank while serving. The rank will be purely honorary, and will not confer the right of higher command than that to which the holder may be entitled by virtue of his substantive badges of their honorary rank, but an honorary Major will not wear the scabbard and spurs of a field officer on parade or military duty, except when he is performing the duties of a field officer. No second step of honorary rank will in any case be given upon the same substantive commision, either while the officer is still serving or upon retirement. Commissioned service only will be allowed to count, and no exceptions to this rule will be allowed. Service on half-pay will not count.

MOUNTAIN BATTERIES in possession of old pattern saddles for the baggage mules attached to batteries will, as heretotore, obtain from the Ordnance Department new articles of the old pattern to replace missing or unserviceable articles of the old pattern until such time as the saddles themselves become unserviceable.

A QUARTERMASTER who is granted a step of honorary rank for distinguished service in the field will be allowed the rate of pay next above that to which he is entitled by length of service.

THE following temporary arrangements in the Corps of Guides have been made:—Major E. A. Money, officiating Commandant, to officiate as Second in Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hutchinson, killed in action; Captain F. D. Battye, to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry, Major Lorne Campbell to revert to Wing Commander; and Captain Cooke-Collis to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander.

COLONEL A. L. SANDFORD, late Commanding Royal Engineers, Burmah Field Force, returned to Calcutta the 10th instant, *en route* to take up his new appointment of Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

THE Government of India have decided that Sergeant-Majors and Quartermaster Sergeants of Sappers and Miners are only to get working pay for 8 hours a day.

CAPTAIN B. M. ALLEN, Wing Officer of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major W. C. Ramsden, doing duty with the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

THE following temporary promotion in the Commissariat Department has been sanctioned by the Government of India:—Lieutenant C. G. R. Thackwell, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as 1st Class, *vice* Hamilton, resigned the department.

THE appointment of Captain H. R. Goulding, of the 1st Punjaub Volunteer Rifle Corps, as Honorary Adjutant to the Corps, has been sanctioned.

CAPTAIN W. S. HEWITT, 8th Bengal Infantry, who has been employed in the Home Department, under the Punjab Government, returns to military duty on being relieved.

HUCKER'S JAPANESE TROUPE.

HUCKER'S Royal Tycoon Troupe of Japanese artists gave a grand performance in the Alfred Theatre opposite the Boree Bunder station on Friday, and also an afternoon exhibition on Saturday. This company was formed at Tokio, in Japan, and it is the first time that a troupe, of this kind has been travelling in India. The performers are all Japanese, and appear on the stage in their picturesque national costume. The performers are very clever and do a great many wonderful tricks. For instance, one of the men balances a huge tub on his feet, and a little fellow, Tomi Kitchi, is helped into it. The tub is then turned in various ways, the boy sometimes standing on his head and sometimes lying at full length. There are several other tricks by these two well worth seeing. The butterfly trick was also very good, and the top spinning most comical. The company performed in Madras recently and met with a hearty reception from the public of that city. Their stay in Bombay will not extend to more than ten days, and those who have not yet witnessed this unique performance should do so at once. There will be an exhibition every night, except Saturday and Wednesday, when the company will give afternoon performances.

THE P. W. D. CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under recent orders from the Government of India, all inefficient clerks of the Examiner's office are shortly to be "weeded out." The office being a large one, Colonel Lambert, the Examiner, cannot personally have been acquainted with the merits of each and every clerk, and would therefore have to depend largely on the reports of the heads of the different branches in arriving at a decision in the matter. In fairness and justice to all, and to prevent any subsequent complaints, I would suggest that the Examiner should personally test the merits of each and every clerk before removing him with the stigma of inefficiency.

March 15. JUSTICE.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think the time is now opportune to publish the names of the distinguished gentlemen who have consented to become patrons of the above Institution, and I therefore append the list which is arranged as nearly as possible in the order in which I received their replies.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.
The Hon. J. B. Peile, C.I.E.
" Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Bart.
" " Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
The Hon. Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy, C.I.E.
Mr. Solomon D. Sassoon.
" H. A. Hormarjee.
" Jacob E. Sassoon.
" Jehangheer Cowasjee Jehangheer Ready-money.
" Cummoo Sulliman.

To this list two other names may possibly be added later on, but the gentlemen being at the moment absent from Bombay, I have not up to the present heard definitely from them.

My letter to you of the 20th ultimo was to a great extent in the form of an appeal to the public at large for pecuniary support on behalf of this Institution, and it is a source of no slight gratification to me to say that, judging from the present aspect, the appeal promises to be very generally, as indeed I have reason to believe, munificently responded to.

I have now, however, a further appeal to make which, although of a different nature, is, nevertheless, of the utmost importance to the welfare and success of the Institution. It is that members of all the different communities will, as far as possible, co-operate with us in making our Institution well-known throughout the whole country, and in procuring for us all the eligible deaf-mutes that can be brought from the mofussil for instruction.

The Press, of course, is the first and principal channel by which any object can be brought prominently to the notice of the public, and the usefulness of this medium cannot be exaggerated, but in remote districts and primitive villages where perhaps daily papers are little known and less read, it is by no means improbable that except by the efforts of private or individual promulgation our Institution may never become known to the many if indeed it ever be heard of by the few. I therefore earnestly call upon all communities to render us in this matter every assistance in their power, and strenuously exert what influence they may have in inducing parents of deaf-mutes either in Town or Mofussil to send us their children for instruction.

The numerous gentlemen of the medical faculty, native and European, both in town and country, who in the course of their professional visits cannot fail now and again to come in contact with some of these sadly afflicted human creatures are exceptionally well able to co-operate with us in this common object, and will, we venture to anticipate, lose no opportunity of doing all in their power to assist us in extending to any unfortunate deaf-mutes they may meet the benefits of the education we offer.

As regards subscriptions and endowments, these seem to be coming in gradually, and elsewhere is published a list of small amounts actually received up to Saturday, 13th inst. I may mention here that already Mr. H. A. Hormarjee has subscribed his name for Rs. 500, and Messrs Framjee, Sands and Co., Rs. 400, whilst other considerable sums have also been promised which, on receipt, shall be published in due course.

The Institution being now fairly established our committee look to the public and the Government for the necessary support wherewith to defray the complement of our expenditure.

The cost of maintaining an institution of this kind is exceptionally heavy, as a separate tutor is required for every ten boys, but nevertheless with the income derived from the pupils, all of whom, whose parents are in a position to pay for them, will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 7 each per month, added to the voluntary support we now seek we hope to be able to meet our expenses.

At present we have only 14 pupils (though others, I am told, are already applying for admission) and our monthly expenditure for rent, masters' salaries, servants, and school utensils, amounts I believe roughly to about Rs. 400, but this sum however gives an average cost per head which, I need hardly say, is out of all proportin to the average that will obtain as the school increases. When, for instance, we have secured a hundred pupils we shall still only have to pay our present house rent, there being ample accommodation in the building we possess for even more than a hundred(day scholars), and therefore whilst our income from the pupils will increase, our only additional expenditure will be masters' salaries and school books, &c.

THOMAS S. BAKER.
President of the Committee of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes.
Bombay, 15th March, 1886.

CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Cholera has been said to have been influenced by several causes predisposing and exciting. The most important predisposing cause is a deranged state of the stomach, and the most exciting cause is not a chemical poison, but is, as I presume from my short experience, to be a kind of micro-organism, easily influenced by carbolic acid. That micro-organism may be the comma-bacillus of Dr. Koch, the spirillum of Dr. Carter, or what not I am diffident to say.

As my mixture, containing carbolic acid, proved under my hands to be so very efficacious during last December, when there was a mild visitation of cholera, I request the medical profession to try this mixture, and let the public know the results of their experiments.

The mixture consisted of a minim of carbolic acid, 15 minims of spirit ether, 30 of acid sulphuric dilute, and an ounce of peppermint or simple water previously boiled and filtered.

In all successful cases not more than six such doses were required, though some of them were of a very bad type when I first saw them; and during my treatment, no food save warm milk and warm strong infusion of coffee allowed, without even any alcohol. I object to giving simple cold water to quench the irresistible thirst, which in all my patients was sufficiently quenched by warm milk and coffee.

Before concluding, I lay before my medical brethren the therapeutic properties for which I selected the drugs of my mixture, and they are as follows:—(*a*) Carbolic acid as a germicide and a sedative to the alimentary canal; (*b*) Spirit Etheris as a diffusible stimulant and an antispasmodic; (*c*) Acid sulphuric dilute as a refrigerant and an astringent, but more as a preventive to the multiplication of bacilli in the system, as they have been found to be inert in an acid fluid; and (*d*) peppermint water as a stimulant and antispasmodic.—I am, &c.,

N. HORMASJI EDALJI SUKHIA, L.M. & S.,
Malegaon, March 14. Assistant-Surgeon.

OCTROI TAXATION.

MR. SMEATON, the Director of Agriculture in the North-West Provinces, in the course of a detailed report on Octroi taxation in those provinces, says:—Octroi is in force in 34 towns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is the sole tax in 10, and it is the principal tax in the remaining 24. The gross receipts in these 34 towns are about 23½ lakhs of rupees. It is a tax on the principal articles of food, clothing and other common use, brought into a town and consumed or used within the town. It is a tax, in fact, on the consumption of necessaries and luxuries. The dutiable articles are divided into eight classes. The first class includes grain, sugars, ghee, and other articles of food and drink. The second class includes cattle, sheep, and goats. The third class includes oil and oil-seeds and articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing. The fourth class includes stone, brick, lime, timber, and, in fact, everything used in the construction of buildings. The fifth class includes drugs, gums, spices, perfumes, and groceries. The sixth class includes tobacco both raw and manufactured. The seventh class includes cloth, piece-goods, twine, leather, articles, of clothing and manufactured articles of dress. The eight class includes raw metal and articles manufactured from metal.

Octroi being a tax on goods consumed or used within the town, all dutiable articles re-exported from the town are entitled to refunds according to the current rates of tax. Persons exporting such articles have to conform to a certain procedure in claiming refunds. Generally the goods have to be brought to the octroi office where an inspection, more or less minute, is made by the superintendent. The procedure necessary on the part of an exporter in order to obtain a refund varies a good deal in different towns.

I was prepared, by what I had read and heard, to find traders in the larger towns decidedly hostile to octroi. To my surprise in only one of the towns which I visited was there any desire expressed to get rid of it. Not that the administration of the tax was everywhere or indeed anywhere up to the mark. On the contrary, wherever I went the people had fault to find with the way in which it was managed. And yet when I asked them to say whether they would have octroi or a house-tax or a license-tax or an income-tax, they all with a single exception, replied that, with all its faults, they preferred to hold on to the octroi. The single exception was Bareilly, but the causes of dissatisfaction there were avoidable, and ought to be only temporary. In Chandausi about 200 tradesmen, representing 22 different trades, met me, of their own accord, *en masse*, denounced the license-tax, and pleaded, to be allowed to have octroi again. Not one of them had a good word to say of the license-tax. All urged its abolition and a return to the octroi. Nor was this preference, so decidedly expressed, at all an unreasoning one. The difference between direct and indirect taxation was thoroughly understood by them. The last speaker in the meeting was a *Bhurji* or grain-parcher. He said, in answer to a question put by me, that he would rather pay Rs. 3 a year in increased price of provisions than the single rupee he then paid as license-tax. In Farukhabad, in like manner, the merchants, although they did not hesitate to blame the octroi in some measure for the alleged decay of the local trade, passed a vote in my presence of it to 1 for the maintenance of octroi in preference to the introduction of any other known form of taxation. The public opinion of Hardoi was in the same direction. The people disliked the house-tax and wished octroi again. In Cawnpore I met the Municipal Committee which is almost entirely composed of local merchants and tradesmen. The majority of the members present expressed themselves averse to the introduction of octroi, but admitted that a very considerable section of the people were in favour of it. I believe that if a *plebiscite* were to be taken throughout the United Provinces, octroi would be led by an overwhelming majority.

This marked preference for octroi is, in my opinion, no mere whim. The people thoroughly understand that the consumer pays according to his consumption; and they believe, that, in spite of all defects of administration, octroi effects a fairer distribution of burdens than any other system. In its fairness and indirectness lies its charm for them. Their dislike of a license-tax, a house-tax, or an income-tax is due to two causes: first, they are averse to paying a lump sum down for which they receive no immediate tangible return; and it is difficult for many to scrape the money together when the day for payment comes; secondly, they rightly or wrongly, believe that the committees who assess the tax are swayed by personal motives; that they tax their friends lightly and leave the rest of the rate-payers to be dealt with by the paid officials of the municipality, whose tender mercies are to them cruel.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of this Association was held yesterday evening at the Cathedral High School, Mr. Baird in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The chairman expressed his regret in a few remarks that the president of the Association was absent, and called on the Secretary to read the report. Mr. Essal then read the following extracts from the report:—

The third annual report of the Association will be found unusually interesting. On the 1st January, 1885, the register showed 323 members. This number has increased to 703 up to 31st December, 1885. It will therefore be seen that the Association has more than doubled its numerical strength within the past twelve months. The following is a synopsis of the register on 31st December, 1885:—

Registered members 1885.		Casualties.	
Life member	1	Members resigned	15
Honorary members	50	Do. deceased	5
Full paying do. ...	652	Do. struck off the roll	1
Total	703	Total	21

The Council regret to record the death of five members during the year. They desire to note specially the loss which the Association has sustained by the sudden death of the late Mr. George Skinner, of the Commissariat Department, who met his death by an accident at Jubbulpore to which place he had recently been transferred. A building society was proposed to be started, but owing to the number of subscribers required not being secured, the matter was postponed *sine die*. The Council, however, have now under consideration a fresh scheme submitted by the Poona branch, which will have their careful attention. The model Farm question is still in embryo, the main difficulty being the acquisition of suitable land for the purpose. Several proposals of a private nature were brought forward, but the Council were not prepared to give them a favorable reception, as the projects were beset with some difficulty and risk. With the rapid increase in the business of the Association and its various sections, the Council have deemed it advisable to appoint from 1st January, 1886, a Finance Committee composed of seven members to supervise all matters of finance, with the assistance of the auditors of each respective section. This is a step in the right direction. It insures the confidence of members in the stability of the institution while at the same time maintaining a strict scrutiny over the whole management. The Council have at last made a move in the direction above indicated. A fund, designated the "Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Education Fund," has been opened, towards the support of which the Association has made a grant of Rs. 1,000 from its cash balance, besides contributing a monthly sum of Rs. 100 from its aggregate income. A set of rules in connection with the fund have been carefully drawn up by a sub-committee, under the sanction of the Council, which will be found annexed to this report, and is well worthy the special attention of members. The question as to the employment of girls in public offices, also engaged the attention of the Council. A memorial was submitted to the heads of the Postal and Telegraph Departments in view of giving employment to young women educated up to a certain standard. It was considered that an employment register opened under the auspices of the Association would be useful as a means of assisting members in securing fresh situations when thrown out of employment through no fault of their own. It is satisfactory to state that the experiment has proved fairly successful. It must, however, be understood that the mere fact of a member registering his name does not involve any responsibility on the Association in procuring him employment, as it is impracticable means will be Council have much power in attaining that object. The ing of five new branches of the Association the opening of five new branches of the Association the open-ing year under review, *viz*, at Poona, Dharwar, tholapur, Egutpoora, and Kurrachee. Dharwar being the head-quarters of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and Kurrachee the centre of the province of Sindh, these branch are expected to become large contributaries. The Poona Branch already forms a powerful coadjutor, and the accession of the other branches just noticed is an acknowledgment of the confidence reposed in the parent Association. It would not be out of place here to urge upon members up-country the desirability of enlisting the interests of their friends whenever opportunities offer in enlarging and extending the usefulness of the Association, the value of which cannot be overestimated. Branches in the Mofussil form an important connecting link with the Head Office, and no question of interest or importance to the whole community can therefore be lost sight of. Any information required either for starting branches or acquiring membership will always be promptly supplied by applying to the General Secretary. A proposal was made by a member of the Association to get up a printing press on his own account, and to publish a weekly paper under the auspices of the Association, to be called the *Anglo-Indian Mail*, if sufficient support were afforded to the project. The usefulness of a periodical for venting and concentrating the opinions of the community and in keeping members informed of the proceedings of all meetings of the Association and its various sections must be apparent to all; but in view of the present state of its finances the Council have thought it advisable to defer making a move in this direction. A prospectus is, however, now in circulation and a subscription list has been opened. The number of subscribers required is about 300, of which 150 names have already been secured, so that there is therefore every probability of a paper being started shortly. The report of the trustees shows an improvement as compared with the previous year. There were four deaths during the year, and the amount due to the nominees amounted in all to about Rs. 1,000. The average death-rate was less than the estimated number, so that the call of Rs. 4 per member per annum was not a heavy one. It is a matter for regret, however, to note that out of 700 members now on the roll of the Association only 388 are members of the Death Benefit Fund. Whether it is that the advantages offered on such easy terms are not generally known, or whether any doubts exist as to the stability of the institution it is impossible to determine, but it may perhaps be as well to mention that the constitution of the fund is perfectly simple, whilst the benefits to be gained, as proved by the results made known in the report of the trustees, ought at any rate to dissipate all doubt and induce more to join, seeing that the fund affords relief to the widow or orphan of a deceased member within a few days after proof of death. The Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, was incorporated under the Limited Liability Act and registered in September, 1885. The financial condition of the fund at the close of the year was highly satisfactory. 1,000 shares have been subscribed, and the dividend last declared was 9 per cent. per annum. The only regret is the absence of more fixed deposits, seeing that the society allows interest at 5 per cent. per annum for any sum above Rs. 5. The handsome profit realised during the past year shows that the business has been conducted with the strictest care and attention to the welfare of shareholders. There can be no doubt therefore that increased success will attend the efforts of the directors in proportion to the support given to the society by members of the Association. An *al fresco* entertainment in honour of the second anniversary of the Association was held in the Victoria Gardens on the 10th April, 1885. The amount realised on this occasion was Rs. 400 over and above the expenditure which was distributed as under:—

To the European General Hospital	Rs. 162-8
" European and Eurasian Poor Fund...	" 162-8
" The Volunteer Band Fund.....	" 75-0
	Rs. 400-0

The balance-sheet shows receipts amounting to Rs. 8,571-11-4, made up by a balance on 1st January, 1885 of Rs. 2,889-0-9, subscriptions Rs. 4,029-3-11, donations Rs. 1,632-6-4, and a sum of Rs. 36-3-4 from interest and deposits. After paying Sunday expenses amounting to Rs. 1,368-14-4 a balance of Rs. 7,202 is left in hand.

Mr. Gallagher, in proposing the adoption of the report, asked all to tender their thanks to the Council. Mr. George seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Walshe proposed and Mr. Hewitt seconded the motion adopting the audited accounts for the year. The proposition was agreed to with acclamation.

The following office-bearer were agreed to form the Council:—Messrs. T. P. Savage, A. W. Lester, G. Ainsworth, A. Rule, F. C. Brewin, J. W. Fido, J. A. Cassimer, A. E. Gordon, R. H. Frost, H. A. Gayer, G. Claridge, Rev. Father Page, Dr. Waite, R. Parrott, W. Nimmo, C. S. Gordon and D. Holden. There were seventeen votes in favour and fourteen against the proposition to have an *al fresco* entertainment in the Victoria Gardens as last year, and under the same arrangements, to commemorate the second anniversary of the Association. The proposition was accordingly agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Greig then addresses a few remarks to the meeting, congratulating them on the success of their labours and efforts.

A vote of than

A BREAKFAST WITH OFFENBACH.

MR. HOWARD PAUL sends to the *New York Tribune* the following reminiscence of Offenbach:—

Offenbach was one of the most generous and genial of men. Though a steady worker, as the number of his operas amply testify, he usually retired from his piano at one o'clock, and twiddled the keys no more that day. In the summer he resided at the Pavilion de Henri Quatre at St. Germain: and in a sumptuous little apartment, all gold and Cupids and flowers, he entertained his friends to most exquisite little breakfasts. He paid great attention to his wines, and offered his visitors Goutte d'Or and Clos Vougeot that at Bignon's or at the Cafe Anglais would have cost a handful of gold. These breakfasts were really carefully composed dinners as far as the variety of the menu was concerned.

"My guests travel from Paris; the journey awakens their appetites, and this high clear air makes their palates petulant. We must nourish ourselves," the *maestro* would say. The last time I had the pleasure of breakfasting with the composer of "Orphee aux Enfers" he was suffering from a painful attack of gout, and although he ate and drank sparingly, his natural sprightliness and gaiety of disposition constantly broke forth in the way of anecdotal illustration. He had but recently returned from the United States, and as I had first met him in New York the conversation naturally drifted to this side of the ocean. He was greatly touched with the profuse and unbounded hospitality he met with here.

"If I had eaten and drunk all that was prepared for me I should never have reached France alive. They stuff their visitors in America as the good Breton dames do the breasts of their fat turkeys. My reputation was no doubt extended by my visit to New York; but, *mon Dieu*, I deepened the roots of this cursed gout!"

Offenbach said the ladies especially criticised his appearance mercilessly. They noted the length of his nose, the sparseness of his hair, the thinness of his cheek, and the smallness of his figure in no restrained terms.

"And that's Offenbach, eh?" cried a lady one day in his hearing. "Why, he looks a cross between a little white hawk and a benevolent Mephistopheles. But there, he wrote 'La Belle Helène,' and I forgive him." This lady afterwards became one of M. Offenbach's most attached friends, and féted him in princely style. She gave in his honour a supper one night (it started at midnight and broke up at 7 A.M.), and the back of each menu was decorated with a scene from one of his operas, beautifully done in water-colours by a clever artist. The "Mozart of the Champs Elysées," as Rossini once called him, was delighted at his graceful and artistic attention, and often told his comrades in Paris of the ingenious way the idea was worked out.

Another point Offenbach spoke of in connection with his visit to America was the management of concerts and musical entertainments in New York on the Sunday. Shortly after his arrival in the empire city he saw a a sacred concert announced on the Sabbath day. To his immense surprise the concert began with the overture to "La Grande Duchesse" and concluded with the "Galop Infernale" from "Orphee."

"*Mon Dieu!*" said he, with a smile, "the Americans have odd notions of what is sacred. There was not a sacred number in the entire programme, and what is more the director announced the concert under my patronage. Fancy how they would have shouted in Paris to have seen the name of Offenbach 'bossing,' as you Yankees say, a sacred concert!"

"Another time," continued the composer, "I was taken on a Sunday to a 'sacred free lunch,' whatever that meant, and I was assured that I ought to hear Mr. Ward Beecher preach, because he sometimes edified his congregation with 'Theology Bouffe.' Diable! the Americans mix up matters in a grotesque fashion.'"

After the breakfast was finished at St. Germain I drove back to Paris. An American friend accompanied me. It was a delightful day, in the month of June, and when the carriage was brought round to the door, feeling jolly and radiant with my excellent repast, I leaped into a seat with animation. M. Offenbach hobbled out with two canes, dragging one leg slowly after the other, and screwing up his features through twinges of pain.

"Dear M. Offenbach, what would you give to be able to jump into a carriage like that?" I inquired gaily.

"Give, *Mon Dieu!* give—why, two of my best operas! *Adieu, mon cher.* Come and see me soon again, and perhaps I shall have thrown away these sticks. Give my love to America. Adieu!"

BAVARIAN ROYAL PALACES.

A GERMAN writer contributes an interesting article on the palaces and buildings of King Ludwig II. in the Bavarian highlands. The description given of the mysterious grotto in the Linderhof carries one in imagination to the splendours of the "Arabian Nights" caves. "It is a high, spacious stalactitic cave, with many offshoots, secret niches, and obscure recesses, before which you stand. From all corners, niches, and clefts of the rock—from many recesses covered with coloured glass, to right, to left, above, below—violet, rose, red, or blue, gushing all parts with an indescribable splendour. Above all this flaming beauty a rainbow spreads its lovely light. The principal cave is about fifteen metres in diameter, and ten metres high. From the background rushes like liquid silver, glittering and breaking into spray, a beautiful waterfall, which falls in bubbling cascades down the face of the rock. It feeds a little pool, occupying three quarters of the floor of the cave, whose clear surface reflects the blending lights with enchanting beauty. On the lake is a golden skiff, covered with rose-ornaments, the hinder part of which enlarges into a shell. Standing on the bow of this diminutive boat is Amor, spanning his bow. Right and left the boat is adorned with red coral. A pair of doves, whose bills are united in kisses, are shown in the act of alighting upon the left side of the boat. Two golden oars await the appearance of the mariner. Above on the rock rests the bewitching siren, combing her golden waving locks with a golden comb. On the wall of the cave, too, is Hackl's beautiful picture of "Tannhäuser Slumbering in the Lap of Venus." There is also a mirror 3½ metres high and two metres broad. Three plates were broken in transit before this one was safely affixed to the rock. Near the place where the mirror stands a small stair with wooden rails leads to the King's seat. It is a seat some two metres in length, the back part of which is formed out of a giant shell, while roses and rushes entwine it all around. Here King Ludwig II. loves to sit and gaze at once on pictures of life, love, and beauty.

A SCOTCH PROFESSOR AND HIS SWORD.

PROFESSOR NICHOL, of Glasgow University, has fallen into trouble at Naples. It seems that Professor Nichol was in the habit for many years of carrying with him a sword-stick, and the other day in Naples he entered a shop with his two daughters. While looking at the objects he was going to purchase he handed his stick to one of his daughters, asking her to hold it for him. She accidentally loosened the spring and drew the sword half out of the scabbard. This was, of course, seen by the shopman, but nothing was said by him, and Professor Nichol, after having bought what he wanted, walked quietly out of the shop. They had not got half-way up the street when they found themselves overtaken by two policemen, who immediately arrested Mr. Nichol for carrying a weapon exceeding the prescribed length, and not being furnished with permission to carry arms. After some trouble he was allowed to go back to his hotel escorted by two guards, who were at the same time mounted as sentries at the door of his room. It seems that the British Consul at Naples got the professor and his daughters permission to come on to Rome, where they must await the decision of the court of justice. It is stated that Professor Nichol is very delicate in health, and it seems that he will be sentenced to no less than three months' imprisonment.

ROYAL DIVORCE.

A VERY curious divorce scandal is at present occupying the tribunal of the Vatican. The husband is the last of the Gonzagas—that venerable and renowned princely family which once played so great a part in European history, and which traces back its origin to the Frankish Kings. Each party accuses the other of infidelity, and one of the co-respondents is said to be an Austrian Imperial Archduke. Both husband and wife are anxious for the annulling of the marriage; but the reasons upon which they have agreed to ground the plea of its illegitimacy are not very acceptable to the Pontifical Court, and would be regarded as scarcely serious in England. They both plead that the marriage was no marriage, because it was celebrated in the bridegroom's palace instead of in the municipium, and because the syndic, when signing the marriage certificate, did not wear the tricoloured sash of office which is ordered by the Italian law. The wife has appealed to the Pope, and the husband is content to abide by the Papal decision if it should be in favour of the divorce; but he steadily refuses to appear in person before the Papal tribunal.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

THERE is a religious movement which greatly excites the public in the South of Russia. The Stundists, who are members of a Lutheran body, now call themselves evangelical Christians, and are making surprising progress among the peasants. In many villages the orthodox churches remain empty, while the meeting-houses of the evangelical Christians are crowded. The Holy Synod is very much troubled by the large number of Dissenters, who continue to increase in spite of every kind of persecution. The Synod has exhorted the priests to act energetically against the plague of heresy, but most of the priests declare themselves powerless. On several occasions the authorities have, it is said, employed physical force in order to bring back the wandering sheep into the true fold, but, as may be supposed, the result has not been very opeasful.

A REALISTIC PICTURE.

A HOME paper writes:—A new picture by Munkaczy is being exhibited in Paris. This latest work of the Hungarian painter represents "The Last Moments of Mozart." The picture is eight feet in height and eleven in width. In the background it represents the interior of the homely dwelling of the immortal author of "Don Giovanni," in front of which stand out eleven human figures, a harpsichord and easy chair, two ordinary chairs, and a screen. At the right hand of the spectator and slightly retreating from the foreground, is a child six or seven years of age, the son of Mozart. With an intelligent but rather sad expression, and pale, he looks on in a somewhat dreamy way after the fashion of children who know that something is going on they do not exactly understand. Close to him, but farther back, is his mother with wearied features, eyes dim with watching and want of rest, and lips which express the grief at her heart. Her chin rests in the palm of her hand. Her head is bent forward and she gazes from above the easy chair at the features of the master on which death is about to set its seal. Mozart is in a half-recumbent position on the easy chair, which has carved wooden arms, and is placed near the harpsichord. A lock of his thick dark-brown hair matted by perspiration falls over his smooth and pale forehead. His sunken eyes gleam from under the eyelashes with feverish brightness. His cheeks are flushed; his cheek-bones project owing to the thinness of his face. He wears no beard, which gives him a very youthful appearance. Under the dressing-gown the thinness of his body is apparent, and the cuffs enclosing his shrunken wrists look as if almost empty. His right arm by a last effort is stretched out in the direction of the singers who are performing his Requiem, as if he were attempting to keep time while his left arm, which holds the manuscript, lies motionless on the armchair. Behind him on the other side of the harpsichord is a reddish screen behind which is seen the framework of a door in the background. Nearly in a line with the screen is a half-opened door at which are partially seen three friends who are looking into the room. One of them, the doctor, is evidently watching the effect produced on the dying man by the music to which he is listening, doubtless a last attempt to see if this weird melody will produce a rally. The two other friends listen to the music with rapt attention. A cover of a violet colour, with a somewhat worn fringe, on the harpsichord is thrown back to expose the keys. Another friend stoops with a look of the deepest attention over the desk placed on the instrument at the place where the cover has been thrown back. Before the harpsichord sits the player who accompanies the singers, upright, absorbed by the attention he is giving to the music. His two hands are placed upon the keys, and it is evident that nothing in this world could distract him from his task, which for him is unutterably sacred. Behind him, not far from each other, are three singers. The one in front, close to the player, wears kneebreeches of a bluish velvet. This colour produces a curious effect. It is absolutely peculiar to the painter, so much so, indeed, that it might take the place of his signature. The stockings are without a crease, and the shoes are trimly fastened with buckles; the heel of one foot is slightly raised as if it were silently beating time. On the left of the player is a second singer, who is only imperfectly seen, and whose legs are especially concealed by the back of the chair on which the player sits. A little farther back is the third singer, in a lilac silk dress, with short frills and lace cuffs. He holds the music in his hand, and his mouth is open as if giving his voice full play. The first singer wears a white wig, the others wear their hair. They are all evidently friends of the master, men of the world, elegant and distinguished persons, who have come to satisfy a last request and to attempt a miracle. On the extreme right is a chair, on which one of the singers has placed his walking-stick and hat. In this masterly picture Munkaczy's powers of composition, drawing, and colouring are revealed in full perfection. There is an air of profound melancholy about the picture, and yet Mozart himself seems oblivious of his sufferings and under the spell of the music, while the musicians appear absorbed in their singing. The painting is admirable. Within a very limited space there is no confusion in the perspective, nor the distance between Mozart's chair and the screen and the door. The details show wonderful finish, and the folds of the screen are so exact that one is tempted to touch them to see whether it is not a real screen. The white cushion on which Mozart's neck and shoulders lean, while by a last effort he raises his head, is admirably executed.

A MILLIONAIRE AND A BOGUS LORD.

MR. CARNEGIE, the Pittsburgh millionaire, is best known in England as the director-general of the Carnegie press. Here is a story from one of the American papers, which shows the great little man in another capacity:—

A few years ago, in 1877, Mr. Carnegie was on his way home from one of his flying visits across the big pond to "his ain countrie," Dunfermline, where he was born, and which place he has endowed with a 200,000 dols. library, when he met in London or on the steamer westward a versatile and accomplished young man who played the "hunco" game on him in a way that was genuine. The young man, who was accompanied by his wife, a bright and not unhandsome woman in a quiet and semi-confidential way, let Mr. Carnegie gradually understand he was "Lord Ogilvy, you know." "Eldest son of the Earl of Airlie." "Sent, abroad, you know, having earned the displeasure of the old Earl for marrying without his consent." The ironmaster though an expert on all the Bessemer and basic principles, had declined to aire through his Scotch shrewdness in building the Edgar Thompson, was not a very good judge of lords, and took the bait. Young Lord Ogilvy was invited to spend a few weeks at Mr. Carnegie's summer home on the summit of the Appalachians, at Cresson. There, although urging on his host his desire to be "incognitor", you know, until the old earl relented a little, Mr. Carnegie introduced him to the proud Pittsburgers, to whom it was greatly imparted that there was a real live lord among them. No high teas were too elaborate nor whist-parties too recherché after this for the young couple, one of whom at least could trace his blood back to the reign of the King from whom the city was named, while the oldest Pittsburger could not carry his pedigree beyond the time when Forbes flew the red cross above the fleur-de-lis at the forks of the Ohio.

Lord Ogilvy and his spouse visited Pittsburg, and the former was given the entrée of the Du Quesne Club, while the latter enjoyed the hospitalities of the Carnegie mansion in the East-end. The bogus lord's exchequer ran low; the ironmaster "cashed a draft for a few hundred pounds, you know, until letters from the Earl with remittances come." A number of Mr. Carnegies rich iron acquaintances also cashed drafts for the young lord. It was the old story. An industrious chevalier and a quick-witted and rather pretty mate striking golden notes on the harp of credulity; for after a little they disappeared in the direction of the star of empire, and Mr. Carnegie was out several thousand dollars—as he lifted his noble friend's paper in the hands of those to whom he had introduced him—and the affair, although attempted to be quietly hushed up, was long a standing joke in the smoky city.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST GREECE.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—Mr. Chamberlain is not very strongly attached to office, but there is no actual foundation for the report that he has determined to leave the Cabinet. The Greek policy of the Government is, however, distasteful to himself, more so, perhaps, than to any other member of the Government. The point of greatest difficulty is that Lord Rosebery has decided to go beyond the Government of France, and to give orders to the British Admiral to use force only in preventing the Greek fleet from any belligerent action against Turkey, but also such as will disable it from leaving the Bay of Salamis. It is not unlikely that Mr. Chamberlain would resign if the British Admiral were directed either to seize or to occupy the Greek ships. At this moment it is not positively known upon what conditions M. Delyannis will consent to render the Greek fleet inactive. The Greek Government may avoid all difficulties in their own waters and in our political circles if upon sight of the naval demonstration they will regard that as a sufficient exhibition of *force majeure*. If British officers are directed to enter upon the Greek ships serious trouble may ensue, and there will be leading politicians in this country who will prefer the rôle of France, though they may accept the policy of the Government as unavoidable. It is probable that the Greek fleet will be drawn up to meet the allied squadrons, that the English Admiral will send a formal demand for the submission of the Greek Admiral, and that the latter after handing in a written protest will forthwith lower his flag. For the present the Greeks say that they can never forget this "British outrage," holding us exclusively responsible for the coercion. One of the Athenian papers has incurred much obloquy by admitting a suggestion that the chief friend of Greece in Europe will strengthen her position by maintaining the international concert, and will therefore be able to render greater assistance to Hellenism in the future than she could now do. I understand that Lord Rosebery, being directly asked if Great Britain would undertake to urge the question of Epirus diplomatically at Constantinople, declared that nothing in the nature of an undertaking could be anterior to the acceptance by Greece of the decision of the Great Powers.

A FEW "IFS" FOR ONE BUTT.

If A. and B.—they're man and wife—
Are rather tired of wedded life,
If A. and B. should both agree
To make a co-respondent, C.,
Will A. and B. get their divorce,
And C. be forever whit the worse.
If so, then they, to gain this end,
Would find in C. a useful friend.
If possible, then many a farce
May be performed in the Court of Divorce
Where judge and clients and counsel may
Their parts with gravest faces play.
If such a case arise, has not
The court a "*informer*" a power got?
Cannot it order inquiree
Into the charge against friend C.?
This is the mode on the Continong,
If not so here—then which is wrong.—*Punch*.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-84—Payne G and S—David James and others vs S S Nurbuda and others—Craigie, L & O.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

51-84—J C Cama—Jivibai and others vs Hussomboy Meherally and another—Hore, C & D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

398-84—Thakurdas, D and C—Janmahomed Cassum vs Valub Mahomed bin Rujub—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

91-84—Balkrishna and B—Chandbhoy Amonjee and another vs Mariambai and others—Tyabjee and D, and in person.

222-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and another vs Laxminarayen Ciongalal—Payne, G and S.

223-83—Payne, G and S—Laxminarayen Ciongalal vs Sadasook Butchraj—Tyabjee and D.

224-83—Tyabjee and D—Butchraj Ramsook and others vs Laxminarayen Ciongalal—Payne, G and S.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

122-80—Ardeshir and H—The New Alexandria S and W Co vs Vadilal Sakurchand—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

58-86—Hore, C and B—J F Hees and another vs Motichund Hurrakchund—Craigie, L and O.

63-86—M M Munshi—Tribhowandas Dwarkadas vs Premchund Roychund.

61-86—Craigie, L and C—Aga Abdool Hoosein bin Haji &c vs C A Maras.

Long Causes.

398-85—Tyabji and D—Toolsidas Raghuvardas vs Raghunathdas Jamkidas—Crawford and B—Part heard.

519-85—Ardeshir and H—Awabai vs Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry—Payne, G and S.

261-85—Crawford and B—Khatabai vs Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Tyabjee and D, Mactarlane and E, and Payne, G and S.

429-85—Khunderao M—Heerjee Khimjee and another vs Jamjee Framjee and others. G and S.

426-85—Little, C, F and N—Dotumchund Becbardas vs Shakaldas Govindjee and others—Nanu and H.

423-85—Jiverom B and D—Ramabai and another vs Munchabai and others—Somonjee and H.

497-85—Ardeshir and H—Pershaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another—Nanu and H.

429-85—Jefferson, B and D—Soondersee Bhaijee and others vs Muttonsey Muraijee and others—Payne, G and S.

501-85—Payne, G and S—Haji Mahomed Haji Essa vs Tenkoo Baboo and others—Macfarlane and E, and Tsakur-se, D and C.

8-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Meya bin Balloo Meya &c vs Walla Futtay and others—Tyabji and D.

9-86—Jamrudeen G—Vishvanath Damodher vs Raghunath Damodher and others—Bicknell and K.

12-86—Jefferson, B and D—Gotumchund Maneckchund vs Gangadhur Yeshwant—Tyabji and D.

13-86—Mirza, H K—For pauper—Fricum Meghji vs Dewsey Gopal—C K Mulvain.

14-86—In person—Jadoo Meya Noor Mahomed vs Guja Dewa—Tyabji and D.

17-86—Jefferson, B and D—Jianabai vs Mahomed Ibrahim and another—Macfarlane E.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

McIntyre, Lt, 8th M I, on duty, from Suakim.
Weir, Surgn-Major, Bo M S, on duty, from Aden.
Bevins, Lt, Bo 1st Worc Regt, on duty, from Deolali.

MARCH 14.

Fagan, Lt-Col, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.
Gabbins, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Greer, Capt, Bl 2nd High Lt I, on leave, from Umballa.
Isham, Lt, Bl 1st Suffolk Regt, from Delhi.
Mayr, Major, Bo H E, on leave, from Nasik.
Howell, Surgn-Major, Bo 1 M S, on duty, from Burmah.
Barber, Lt, 23rd Bl Lanc, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Carbyn, Lt-Col, S C, D Comr, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 13.

Weston, Asst Apothy, Bl Sub M D, on duty, to Calcutta.
Crose, Cond, Bl Comt Dept, on duty, to Allahabad.

MARCH 14.

Norcott, Lieut, Bo N Lancers, on duty, to Hurnai.
Teedes, Lieut-Col, Mad Rifle Bgde, on duty, to Belgaum.
Roupell, Capt, Bo D A A G, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Thomson, Lieut, 20th B I, on duty, to Thul Chotiali.

MARCH 15.

Reilly, Major, Bo Qr-Mr-Gl's D, on leave, to Poona.
McIntyre, Lieut, 8th Mad Infty, on duty, to Raipore.
Fitzgerald, Lieut-Col, 31st Cavy H C, on duty, to Mharam.
Talbot, Lieut, Bo 31st Lt Infy, off leave, to Poona.
Sandwith, Lieut, 8th Bo Infy, from leave, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,

Bombay, 16th March, 1886.

The range at Colaba will be reserved for B.V.R.C. on the afternoons of the following days viz:—Wednesday 17th, Friday 19th, Monday 22nd, Wednesday 24th, Friday 26th, Monday 29th, Wednesday 31st instant. The ranges at Coorla will be available on the afternoons of the 19th and 20th, Native holidays from 3-30 p.m. till dark. Members are again reminded that close firing will cease on the 31st instant; it is therefore requested that all will do their utmost to complete on or before the above date. Those who cannot go to Coorla should attend at Colaba on the days mentioned above. To become an extra efficient a Volunteer need only fire 40 rounds and obtain 74 points, viz 4 rounds at 150,5 at 250,10 at 300, 10 at 500 and 10 at 600 yards.

The Company rolls sent for correction on the 11th instant being urgently required at Head-Quarters it is requested that they may be returned with out delay.

Voi. E. V. Hanteiman is transferred from B. Company to the Mounted Rifles from this date.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·879
Temperature of the Air	85·9
Wet bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	71·1
Relative humidity of Air	·623
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	95·7
Minimum do do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind	E.S.E. ENE. WNW. NNW. NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	178

* From midnight to midnight.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
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NOTICES.

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THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful hill station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

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ALBUMS
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AIR PISTOLS
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FANCY INKSTANDS
FANCY VAPOR ZERS
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GLADSTONE BAGS
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MUSIC BOXES
SCENT CASES
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat, sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and mercurial for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine in India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.
LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away as if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules that cause these unsightly, irritable, painful sensations, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. (in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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From whatever cause arising.
THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.
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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.
The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.
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PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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AND
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FOR
1886.

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The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
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The most elegant assortment of
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G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

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Wady Junc* Chitapore Mulkid Gate era m	Nawandgi Tandur† Dharur Gangawaram	Gulaguda Shankarpalli Lingampallie Musapetgale	Hyderabad Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. Do. City Limbdi Dhasa Rampur Kupali	Botad Ningala Ujaivar Dhola Junc. Jalia Dhasa Lathi	Chital Lunidhar Kunkavav Khakharia Vavdi Jetpur Jetalsar	Dhoraji Sanashra Songad Sihore Vartej Ghadeeda Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction Stations.
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 20 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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Table do.	,,	9 8	7 8
Dessert size Spoons	,,	7 8	5 8
Table do.	,,	9 8	7 8
Tea Spoons	,,	4 0	3 0
Egg Spoons	,,	4 0	3 0
Mustard Spoons	,,	3 8	2 8
Salt Spoons	,,	3 8	2 8
Soup Ladles	each	4 0	3 0

		Old English Pattern. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a.
Gravy Spoons	each	2 12	2 0
Sauce Ladles	,,	1 4	1 0
Butter Knives	,,	1 4	1 0
Sugar Spoons	,,	1 0	0 12
Sugar Tongs	,,	2 0	1 8
Fish Knives	per doz.	18 0	14 0
Napkin Rings, sets of half doz.		Rs. 4 0	in cases 5 8

Tankards, Plain, elegant shape, Pint size each ... Rs. 7 8
Do. do. Half Pint do. ,, ... ,, 5 8
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